EIGHTEENTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR

APPOINTED TO VISIT THE

REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

OF

IRELAND,

CERTIFIED UNDER THE 21ST AND 22ND VIC., CAP. 103; 31ST AND 32ND VIC., CAP. 59; AND 31ST VIC., CAP. 25.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEX. THOM & CO., 87, 88, & 89, ABBEY-STREET,
THE QUEEN'S PRINTING OFFICE.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1880.

[C.—2692.] *Price* 10*d.*

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

CONTENTS.

Page

REPORT, ... 5

APPENDIX:

I. List of Reformatory and Industrial Schools under Inspection, . 28

II. Detailed Report on Certified Reformatory Schools in Ireland during the year 1879, ... 33

Detailed Report on Certified Industrial Schools during the year 1879, . 45

III. Rules of Science and Art Department, South Kensington Museum, respecting Schools to promote the Instruction in Art of the Children of the Poor, . 105

IV. Circular sent to Magistrates respecting the classes of Children who are eligible for Industrial Schools, ... 107

V. Circular to Magistrates in Petty Sessions, ... 109

VI. Rules and Regulations for the Certified Industrial Schools in Ireland, . 110

VII. Statistical Returns of Reformatory and Industrial Schools for the year 1879, ... 113

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF REFORMATORY AND
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS IN IRELAND,
DUBLIN CASTLE,
June, 1880.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the following as my Annual Report on the Operation of the Reformatory and Industrial Schools Acts in Ireland during the year ending 31st December, 1879, in which Report are detailed the circumstances and progress of the Institutions established under the provisions of those statutes.

I am,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

JOHN LENTAIGNE,
Inspector of Reformatory and Industrial Schools, in Ireland.

The Right Honorable
W. E. FORSTER, M.P.,
Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland,
&c., &c.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

EIGHTEENTH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR

OF

REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS IN IRELAND.

THE Statistical Tables appended to this Report contain a summary of Receipts and Expenditure in the Reformatory and Industrial Schools of Ireland, during the year ending 31st December, 1879. They have been compiled from returns furnished by the Managers of the schools, verified as far as practicable from reports by Governors of Irish Prisons, and from other sources. Eighteenth Report.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.

These institutions number 10, viz., 5 for males and 5 for females, as under:— Number of schools certified.

For Boys, Protestant, 2; Roman Catholic, 3.
" Girls, " 1; " 4.

No Reformatory School was certified in Ireland since 1870.

The following table shows the number of young offenders in Irish Reformatories on the 31st December in each year, since the passing of the Reformatory Schools Act for Ireland in 1858:— Numbers in custody on 31st Dec. in each of the last twenty-one years.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1859,	94	46	140	1870,	681	175	856
1860,	270	114	384	1871,	778	192	970
1861,	399	140	539	1872,	838	211	1,049
1862,	450	141	591	1873,	883	206	1,089
1863,	465	141	606	1874,	879	221	1,100
1864,	492	146	638	1875,	935	225	1,160
1865,	493	149	642	1876,	860	239	1,099
1866,	504	154	658	1877,	824	253	1,077
1867,	505	157	662	1878,	835	244	1,079
1868,	541	160	701	1879,	873	228	1,101
1869,	621	166	787				

The number of inmates of Reformatory Schools for boys increased by 38 during the past year, but the number in the girls' schools decreased by 16, the total increase in 1879 being 22.

The religious persuasions of the inmates under detention in those Schools on 31st December, 1879, were:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Roman Catholic,	770	207	977
Protestant,	103	21	124
Total in Schools,	673	228	1,101

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Total number under warrants of detention.

Besides the actual inmates of the schools on the 31st December, 1879, there were then under orders of detention:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
On license,	80	1	81
In prison,	3	–	3
Absconded,	11	2	13
Total under warrants of detention,	967	231	1,198
Retained in School (sentence expired), until provided with situations or otherwise disposed of,	–	10	10

The corresponding numbers in 1878 were:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
In schools,	835	244	1,079
Total under warrants of detention,	944	251	1,195

Increase in the number of inmates in the schools in 1879, 22.

Number of admissions.

The ADMISSIONS to Reformatory Schools in 1879 were 263, viz., 220 of boys, and 43 of girls, showing a decrease in 1879 of 8 boys, and an increase of 3 girls; total decrease in the number of admissions, 5.

The RELIGIOUS PERSUASIONS of young offenders admitted during 1879 were:—Boys—Roman Catholic, 189; Protestant, 31; Girls—Roman Catholic, 42; Protestant, 1.

Young offenders committed in 1879.

The young offenders received into Reformatories, in 1879, were committed from the following localities.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Co. Antrim,	33	6	Leitrim,	2	2
Armagh,	10	1	Limerick County,	6	1
Clare,	5	1	Limerick City,	3	1
Cork County,	15	3	Londonderry,	4	–
„ City,	10	10	Mayo,	1	–
Donegal,	2	–	Roscommon,	2	–
Down,	7	–	Tipperary, S.R.,	4	1
Dublin County,	4	–	Tyrone,	4	1
„ City,	80	9	Waterford City,	1	–
Fermanagh,	5	–	Westmeath,	1	1
Galway,	7	1	Wexford,	3	2
Kerry,	7	1	Wicklow,	–	2
Kildare,	2	–			
Kilkenny City,	1	–	Total,	220	43
King's,	1	–			

No young offender was committed to a Reformatory from the counties of Carlow, Cavan, Kilkenny, Longford, Louth, Meath, Monaghan, Queen's, Sligo, or Tipperary, N.R., in 1879.

No young offenders refused admission.

In a few cases boys were not accepted by the manager of the school named in the committals, but all were subsequently received into some other Reformatory on a supplemental order under the 14th section of the Act 31 & 32 Vic., cap. 59.

In no instance was a female young offender not accepted, in 1879, by the manager of the Reformatory to which she was ordered to be sent.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Under the 12th section of the Reformatory Schools Act, every young offender, sentenced to detention in a reformatory, must undergo a previous imprisonment of fourteen days at least, as a punishment for his or her offence, and the reformatory sentence shall be for a period not less than two, and not exceeding five years.

Gaol sentences must be fourteen days, at least; reformatory term not less than two nor more than five years.

I regret to observe that magistrates occasionally overlook the limits prescribed by the statute, and during 1879 three boys sentenced to imprisonment for a period of ten days only, and afterwards to be sent to a reformatory, were, of necessity, discharged at the end of their imprisonment in gaol, the reformatory sentence being illegal; and, as I write, two boys sentenced to detention in a reformatory for 6 years, were likewise discharged on termination of their imprisonment for a like reason. To prevent future failure of justice a circular has now been issued to magistrates on the subject. (See Appendix.)

Epileptics.

Managers have, as a rule, great objection to admit into their schools young children subject to epileptic seizures, but, as I pointed out in my report for 1878, experience has now shown that where no structural malformation exists the malady comes perfectly under the control of medical and reformatory treatment when adopted at an early age before the permanent formation of depraved nervo-muscular action becomes fixed. I have therefore induced managers to accept such cases generally with good results, and several boys, who would otherwise have been refused admission by managers, have thus been rescued from a malady which, if neglected, would have become incurable and all chance of reformation lost. One boy at first rejected by the manager of Philipstown Reformatory, having been reported epileptic, was afterwards admitted by him at my request, and he is now not only perfectly cured of the disease, but is likewise one of the best conducted boys in the school.

Ages.

The *ages* of young offenders received into the schools in 1879, were on admission—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
10 years and under, . . .	14	7	21
Between 10 and 12 years, . .	52	8	60
„ 12 „ 14 „ . . .	80	15	95
„ 14 „ 16 „ . . .	74	13	87
Total, .	220	43	263

Education.

EDUCATION.—97 boys or 44 per cent., and 21 girls or 48·8 per cent., committed to Reformatory Schools in 1879 were totally uneducated. In 1878 the per-centage was 43 per cent. of boys and 47·25 of girls.

Criminal status.

CRIMINAL STATUS, as tested by previous convictions:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Not before convicted, . .	182	42	224
Once „ . . .	27	1	28
Twice „ . . .	8	–	8
Thrice and upwards, . . .	3	–	3
Total, .	220	43	263

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Parental circumstances.

PARENTAL CIRCUMSTANCES :—

Both parents dead,	21
Deserted by parents, or parents out of jurisdiction,	12
Parents destitute or criminal,	56
Children Illegitimate,	11
Parents proceeded against,	163
Total,	263

Parental contributions.

The results in the 163 cases in which proceedings were taken to enforce parental contribution were :—

Orders refused by magistrates on accounts of poverty of parent,	18
Placed under contribution,	125
Still under inquiry at the close of the year,	19
Juveniles discharged during proceedings,	1
	163

Of the 125 cases placed under contribution the following were the weekly rates ordered :—

1 at 5*s.*, 1 at 3*s.*, 7 at 2*s.* 6*d.*, 8 at 2*s.*, 1 at 1*s.* 8*d.*, 14 at 1*s.* 6*d.*, 1 at 1*s.* 3*d.*, 1 at 1*s.* 2*d.*, 43 at 1*s.*, 3 at 9*d.*, 33 at 6*d.*, 10 at 3*d.*, 2 at 1*d.*

Discharges in 1879.

The DISCHARGES from Reformatory Schools in 1879 amounted to 256, viz., 197 of boys, and 59 of girls. The corresponding numbers for 1878 were—boys, 231 ; girls, 46 ; total, 277 ; showing a decrease of 19 in 1879.

The young offenders discharged were disposed of as follows :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
To employment or service,	60	33	93
Placed out through relatives,	105	23	128
Emigrated,	6	3	9
Sent to sea,	2	–	2
Enlisted,	14	–	14
Discharged from disease,	–	–	–
Died,	6	–	6
Absconded and not recovered,	4	–	4
Committed to penal servitude,	–	–	–
Total,	197	59	256

From the above it appears that 9 young offenders emigrated in 1879 on discharge from the Schools, the corresponding number in 1878 being 8. Two boys went to sea in 1879, and 1 in 1878. In 1879 14 boys enlisted, they numbered 8 in the previous year.

DEATHS.

Deaths. See table page 122, Appendix.

No death occurred in any reformatory school for girls in 1878 or 1879, six, however, of the inmates of the boys' schools died during the latter year—3 of consumption, 1 of brain fever, 1 of bronchitis, and 1 of heart disease. The general health of the inmates of the schools during both years was very good, and the freedom from zymotic disease in the institutions is evidence that the sanitary arrangements were satisfactory.

In my report for 1877 and 1878 I called attention to the fact that young offenders, on discharge from reformatory schools are

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

beset by many dangers, especially when their parents or friends belong to the criminal classes. Their former associates will receive them, but the industrial classes look on them with suspicion. Hence the necessity that they should be placed in connexion with patronage societies through the assistance of which they can be provided with work, and protected in a career of honest industry. Except the Belfast Prison Gate Mission for Protestant prisoners, no patronage or prisoners' aid society has hitherto been established in Ireland, and many of the relapses of boys discharged from reformatories may fairly be attributed to that neglect. Patronage societies absolutely necessary.

I have seen so many instances of boys discharged from reformatory schools, who have been led astray through want of sufficient supervision during the first years of their free life that it is, I believe, an absolute necessity for the well-working of the system, that patronage societies at least for boys be established in the large towns of Dublin, Cork, Belfast, and Limerick. They work well in other countries, and should exist in Ireland also.

The managers of reformatory schools for girls exercise a much more perfect supervision over their former inmates. They correspond with them, and are always ready to give them advice and pecuniary assistance when necessary. If out of employment the ladies who have charge of the institutions endeavour to provide a temporary home and work, by which the young persons can be supported by their labour, and it is generally their own fault if they go astray. The results consequently have been satisfactory, and the relapses have been few notwithstanding that no girl, no matter how depraved, if in sound health, is ever refused admission into an Irish reformatory school.

Admissions and Discharges.

The total ADMISSIONS to Reformatory Schools since the passing of the Act in 1858, up to 31st December, 1879 (excluding transfers from one school to another), amounted to 4,825, viz., 3,869 of boys, and 956 of girls. Total admissions since passing of Act.

The total DISCHARGES during the same period were 3,617, viz., 2,902 of boys, and 715 of girls. Discharges.

The following were the modes of disposal of the above:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
To employment or service,	877	288	1,165
,, friends,	1052	284	1,336
Emigrated,	515	102	617
Went to sea,	82	–	82
Enlisted,	180	–	180
Discharged in consequence of disease,	29	15	44
,, as incorrigible,	43	7	50
Died,	87	13	100
Absconded and not recovered,	37	6	43
Total,	2,902	715	3,617

One of the most important duties of managers of reformatory schools is to report to my office the conduct of each young offender during the three years which elapse after they pass from under the control and discipline of the school. I have accordingly

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

drawn up from their reports the annexed summary which has been verified as far as possible by governors of gaols and other sources.

Results Past Three Years, 1876–7–8.

Results of discharges during three years.

The results of the discharges during the years 1876–7–8 were as follows:—

The number of young offenders discharged during the above three years was 812, viz.—677 boys; 135 girls.

Since their discharge 16 boys died; 2 girls; leaving 661 boys and 133 girls to be reported on.

Boys.

The reports in 1879 of results from the training of boys discharged during the above period are more favourable than those forwarded to this office in the year, 1878. The following table shows the results in both years:—

Results in 1879.			Results in 1878.		
502, or 75·8 per cent.,		doing well.	471, or 73·4 per cent.,		doing well.
15, or 2·2	,,	doubtful.	12, or 1·8	,,	doubtful.
106, or 16·0	,,	re-convicted.	85, or 13·2	,,	re-convicted.
38, or 5·7	,,	lost sight of.	73, or 11·3	,,	lost sight of.

Girls.

The results reported of the training of female young offenders discharged from reformatory schools in Ireland during the above years, 1876–7–8 are very satisfactory.

Of the 133 girls discharged during the period—

115, or 86·4 per cent.,		are reported	doing well.
4, or 3·	,,	,,	doubtful.
8, or 6·	,,	,,	re-convicted.
6, or 4·5	,,	,,	lost sight of.

It thus appears that out of 133 girls discharged during 1876–7–8 only 8 were re-convicted of crime; 6 were lost sight of; and 4 are reported as of doubtful conduct.

These results show that a most careful supervision has been exercised over the conduct of the girls discharged from the schools: and consequently few go astray.

The following table shows more fully the results of the reformatory treatment of young offenders of both sexes discharged within the three years 1876–7–8:—

—	No. Alive Reported on.	Doing well.	Doubtful.	Convicted.	Unknown.
Roman Catholic Boys, .	587	454	14	88	31
,, Girls, .	128	106	4	8	5
Protestant Boys, . .	74	48	1	18	7
,, Girls, . .	10	9	–	–	1
Total, .	794	617	19	114	44

In order to test the accuracy of the above returns the following table has been drawn up from reports furnished by governors of county and borough gaols in Ireland, showing all offenders, identified by the police or prison authorities as having been at some former period inmates of reformatories and again committed to prison in 1879.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

RE-CONVICTIONS in 1879 of PERSONS who had been INMATES of REFORMATORY SCHOOLS in IRELAND, at any period since the passing of the REFORMATORY SCHOOLS ACT in 1858.

Return showing the number of offenders identified by the police or prison authorities as having at some previous period since the passing of the Act in 1858, been inmates of reformatories, and re-committed to prison during the year 1879. Returns from governors of county and borough gaols.

	Males.	Females.
Larceny, and illegal possession,	43	5
Drunk, disorderly, assaults, &c.,	58	10
Loitering and concealed with intent,	3	–
Malicious offence,	1	–
Uttering base coin,	1	–
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	4	–
Obtaining admission to workhouse,	1	–
Attempt suicide,	1	1
Trespass,	1	–
Total,	113	16

This return verifies the reports from managers of schools as given at page 10. Their returns include offenders discharged since 1876 inclusive. Some of the offenders above reported on were discharged from reformatory schools so far back as 1867. Two boys were on licence when re-convicted.

I am still of opinion that young offenders who have been subjected to reformatory treatment, and have relapsed into crime, should be treated as habitual criminals and placed under strict official supervision in order that they may be checked in their evil career, and, if possible, be saved from permanent association with the criminal classes, amongst whom they invariably become the most daring criminals.*

In my last report I referred to the importance of photography as a detective agent in tracing young offenders who relapse after discharge from reformatory schools, and I have no doubt that it should be more extensively used as a deterrent, as well as a detective agent. (See note page 11 of 17th Report.) Photography.

JUVENILES COMMITTED TO COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS IN IRELAND DURING 1879.

The Criminal Statistics for Ireland give the number of ordinary criminals committed to Irish gaols during 1879, as follows :— Criminal statistics of juveniles in Ireland.

Adults (over 16 years of age), males, 28,233 ; females, 15,183 ; total, 43,416. Juveniles (under 16), boys, 840 ; girls, 146 ; total, 986.

The numbers in 1878 were :—

Adults, males, 27,494 ; females, 15,724 ; total, 43,218. Juveniles, boys, 946 ; girls, 143 ; total, 1,089.

* As I write (June, 1880) a man (J.H.), now 35 years of age, first sentenced after a previous conviction to a reformatory for 3 years for larceny, was convicted before the Recorder of Dublin for picking pockets.

It appeared on the trial of this man that he had been three times sentenced to penal servitude, and had already spent 17 years in convict prisons.

The prisoner pleaded that he never could get employment, and that he was compelled to spend his life in prison. On looking over the Reformatory Register, I find that the conduct of the young offender while in the institution was very good, but his parents were very poor and he was open to great temptation. This is not an isolated case, as others similar have occasionally come under my notice, and shows the great want of patronage societies for young offenders when first discharged from reformatories.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

This shows an increase on adult convictions in 1879 of 198 or 0·4 per cent. as compared with the previous year.

Decrease in number of Juveniles committed in 1878.

The number of juveniles was less by 103 in 1879, showing a decrease of 9·4 per cent. as compared with 1878.

The following table shows the fluctuation in the commitments during the past 8 years of adults and juveniles:—

	Adults (over 18 years of age).			Juveniles (including committals to Reformatories).			Per-centage of those under 16 years, to total commitments.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
1872	16,929	10,856	27,785	1,068	268	1,336	4·58
1873	19,120	12,863	31,483	1,099	306	1,405	4·27
1874	22,723	13,831	36,554	1,039	165	1,204	3·18
1875	23,207	13,901	37,108	881	132	1,013	2·65
1876	24,887	15,012	39,899	980	195	1,125	2·74
1877	26,029	15,492	41,521	959	185	1,144	2·66
1878	27,494	15,724	43,218	946	143	1,089	2·52
1879	28,238	15,183	43,416	840	146	986	2·22

The progressive decrease in the proportion of young offenders under 16 committed to gaols is very satisfactory as contrasted with the condition of the young criminal population before the passing of the Reformatory Schools Act.

Receipts and Expenditure.

Receipts and Expenditure in Reformatory Schools

The items of receipt and expenditure in each of the different reformatory schools in Ireland during the past year will be found in Appendix VII., pages 123-4-5.

The following is the summary of total amounts received and expended during the last four years:—

Receipts.

—	1876.			1877.			1878.			1879.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Treasury payments,	18,148	7	1	17,001	15	0	16,898	15	1	16,795	15	2
Subscriptions, legacies, &c.,	883	1	8	607	12	0	482	5	9	688	15	2
Contributions from rates,	8,112	5	7	7,865	5	2	7,358	18	9	7,350	7	4
Sundries,	79	5	4	54	4	4	42	8	5	37	17	7
Profits on industrial departments,	2,072	0	1	2,092	12	5	2,081	5	11	1,794	0	0
	29,294	19	4	27,511	12	11	26,865	11	11	26,681	19	5

Expenditure.

Salaries and rations to officers,	4,882	10	8	4,546	7	2	4,584	4	9	4,569	1	1
Food of inmates,	10,461	5	4	9,582	2	0	10,018	1	10	9,686	11	7
Clothing "	3,320	2	0	2,948	2	10	5,020	7	0	2,937	18	0
Washing "	1,836	14	10	1,843	8	7	1,805	9	9	1,771	6	9
Repairs, rates, &c.,	1,019	8	9	698	1	11	752	1	8	847	12	5
Furniture, &c.,	1,207	8	0	1,031	2	5	1,023	15	11	821	6	10
Printing,	505	14	6	398	1	1	989	7	1	393	19	8
Travelling and police,	272	0	0	270	17	7	265	8	0	264	9	11
Medical,	328	6	8	320	4	2	530	9	8	299	0	8
Sundries,	823	5	0	807	8	0	1,015	2	5	1,113	8	8
Rent,	382	10	8	382	10	8	382	10	8	458	4	6
Interest,	680	2	7	698	17	4	857	2	5	871	8	0
Disposal,	1,095	10	6	1,070	5	4	897	14	1	938	13	11
Building,	4,147	13	8	4,812	12	0	2,979	14	2	2,073	17	3
Loss on industrial departments,	38	0	9	—			—			—		
	30,898	14	2	29,819	0	11	28,358	4	4	27,044	19	5

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

The above return shows that the total receipts for the maintenance of Reformatory Schools in Ireland amounted to £26,661 19*s.* 3*d.* in 1879, of which sum £16,795 15*s.* 2*d.* was contributed out of Treasury vote, and £7,350 7*s.* 4*d.* from local rates, as under:— Contributions for Maintenance from local rates.

Counties and Boroughs.	£	s.	d.	Counties and Boroughs.	£	s.	d.
Antrim,	884	15	1	Limerick City,	182	4	9
Armagh,	106	16	8	Londonderry,	98	16	8
Carlow,	13	15	7	Longford,	22	17	7
Cavan,	43	2	5	Louth,	13	0	5
Clare,	65	14	11	Drogheda Town,	25	1	4
Cork County,	416	0	11	Mayo,	115	15	9
,, City,	552	13	4	Meath,	72	8	2
Down,	170	13	3	Monaghan,	80	19	3
Dublin County,	383	19	2	Queen's,	45	6	2
,, City,	2,406	3	6	Roscommon,	26	14	10
Donegal,	23	6	0	Sligo,	52	16	5
Fermanagh,	51	15	0	Tipperary,	203	5	11
Galway County,	108	19	1	Tyrone,	88	1	10
,, Town,	41	16	6	Waterford County,	184	10	11
Kerry,	112	16	10	,, City,	41	16	2
Kildare,	163	16	6	Westmeath,	22	2	4
Kilkenny County,	74	9	8	Wexford,	115	10	0
,, City,	32	10	5	Wicklow,	123	18	9
King's,	18	4	6				
Leitrim,	82	17	2				
Limerick County,	130	13	7	Total,	7,350	7	4

The amount of voluntary subscriptions in 1879 was £683 19*s.* 2*d.*, being £201 13*s.* 5*d.* more than in previous year. The industrial profits were £1,794, being £287 5*s.* 11*d.* less than in 1878. Cost for maintenance in reformatory schools.

The average cost per head for maintenance, including rent and disposal, was £22 15*s.* 11*d.* for boys, and £25 2*s.* 6*d.* for girls.

The highest cost per head for boys was £25 15*s.* 6*d.* (at Rehoboth), the lowest £18 12*s.* 3*d.* (Upton).

The highest cost for girls was £29 7*s.* 9*d.* (Ballinasloe) the lowest £22 3*s.* 6*d.* (Monaghan).

Industrial Schools.

The number of certified Industrial Schools in Ireland on 31st December, 1879, was 52. Two new schools was certified during the year, viz., Deaconess' Home, Glanmire, county Cork, for Protestant girls, and Kilkenny Industrial School for Roman Catholic boys. Industrial schools.

The schools are distributed thus:—

	Roman Catholic.	Protestant.
Boys,	9	5
Girls,	32	5
Young boys and girls (at Killarney),*.	1	—
Total,	42	10

The number of inmates in Industrial Schools on 31st December, 1879, was 5,112 (2,039 boys, 3,073 girls). Of these 21 boys and 112 girls were not paid for out of Treasury Grant, as they were in Number of inmates in 1879.

* The School for girls, and that for young boys at Killarney, although under the same management, have each a separate certificate. The one certified in 1869, the other in 1872. The children of each sex reside in buildings sufficiently distant one from the other. All attend the National schools, of which the Industrial School managers are the patrons.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

excess of the limit fixed by the Rules of the Schools. These were supported by the managers as voluntary inmates. There were at that time 305 children on license (boys, 110, girls, 195), absconded and not recovered, 12 boys and 2 girls. The total under orders of detention, 5,431 (boys 2,161, girls 3,270). Total number of inmates paid out of Treasury Grant on the 31st December, 1879, was 4,979. The corresponding numbers in 1878 were, in schools 4,889 (boys 1,869, girls 3,020); under orders of detention, 5,234 (boys 1,985, girls 3,249), showing an increase of 170 boys and 53 girls in the number of inmates of the schools in 1879.

Total number of inmates paid for out of Treasury Grant 31st December, 1878, was 4,789.

Admissions. The ADMISSIONS to Industrial Schools in 1879, deducting transfers and re-committals, were 1,075 (521 boys, 554 girls).

Ages. The AGES on admission were :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Under 6 years,*	10	32	42
From 6 to 8,	85	157	242
„ 8 to 10,	149	145	294
„ 10 to 12,	169	130	299
„ 12 to 14,	108	90	198
Total,	521	554	1,075

Family circumstances. The FAMILY CIRCUMSTANCES were :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Illegitimate,	27	10	37
Both parents dead,	123	145	268
Father dead,	81	65	146
Mother dead,	23	24	47
Deserted by parents, or parents out of jurisdiction,	68	80	148
One or both parents destitute, or criminal,	151	210	361
Both parents alive, and not included under any of the above heads,	48	20	68
Total,	521	554	1,075

Result of proceedings before magistrates. Only 261 of the 1,075 children sent to Industrial Schools in Ireland during 1879 had one parent or parents who were in a position to be sued for their maintenance. Of these the fathers were dead in 146 cases.

The results of proceedings taken against parents of children admitted in 1879 were :—

Orders for payment refused by magistrates on account of poverty of parents,	37
Orders for payment granted,	156
Children discharged or died during inquiries,	18
Not yet brought before the court, pending improvement in parents circumstances,	50
Total,	261

* Children under six years of age are not chargeable to Treasury.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Education Status.

Education status.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Not able to read or write, . .	252	318	570
Read and write imperfectly, . .	242	207	449
Read and write well, . . .	27	29	56
Total, . . .	521	554	1,075

When the circumstances of any parent who is destitute improve proceedings are taken to enforce parental contributions from him so soon as the fact becomes known.

Of the 156 parents placed under contribution, the following were the rates of payment ordered:— In 156 cases parents ordered to contribute.

		s.	d.				s.	d.	
1	to pay	3	0	per week.	3	to pay	0	9	per week.
5	"	2	6	"	1	"	0	8	"
6	"	2	0	"	41	"	0	6	"
4	"	1	6	"	6	"	0	4	"
1	"	1	3	"	35	"	0	3	"
33	"	1	0	"	12	"	0	2	"
3	"	0	10	"	5	"	0	1	"

Discharges.

The Discharges from Industrial Schools in 1879 were—of boys 332, of girls 544, total 876. Showing an increase of 42 in the number of discharges of boys and 70 in that of girls as compared with 1878. Discharges in 1879.

The modes of disposal of the children discharged were as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
To employment or service, . .	168	342	510
Placed out through friends, . .	74	122	196
Emigrated, ...	5	24	29
Sent to sea, ...	19	–	19
Enlisted, ...	6	–	6
Discharged in consequence of disease,	10	4	14
Committed to reformatories, . .	6	3	9
Died, ...	36	36	72
Absconded, and not recovered, . .	3	1	4
Discharged by Chief Secretary, grounds set forth in orders for detention being sufficient, ...	5	12	17
Total, ...	332	544	876

Deaths.

The deaths in the schools for boys in 1879, were more by 15 than in 1878, but the deaths in the girls' schools numbered 5 less than in the previous year. The deaths occurred in 28 of the 52 schools, and in 34 no death occurred—(See table 20, Appendix). The above mortality gives a death-rate of 1·32 per cent. or one in every 75 inmates of the schools in 1879. In 1878 the death-rate was one in every 85 of the children, or 1·17 per cent. Deaths, see table p. 157.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Scrofula the principal cause of deaths.

The causes of death in the schools were, 49 from consumption and other lung diseases, 10 from diseases of the brain and 2 from spine diseases, 2 from heart disease, 1 from tetanus, 1 from rheumatism, 1 from erysipelas, 2 from scarlatina, and 2 from fever. One boy was accidentally drowned while bathing, another was choked at his dinner by a piece of meat.

Zymotic diseases.

The small mortality from zymotic diseases, 2 from fever and 2 from scarlatina, in the schools during 1879 is evidence that their sanitary condition is satisfactory.

The preceding table shows that the deaths in 1879 from disease (70) in industrial schools, were, with few exceptions, as in former years, the results of the kindred maladies of scrofula* and tuberculosis in their different phases. These diseases, when not hereditary, are the result of defective hygienic conditions, such as improper or insufficient food, scarcity of clothing, bad ventilation, dirt, and the like, to which the children were subjected before their admission into the schools. Although the greatest care is taken by the managers after their admission, it is then often too late, the malady having already taken such firm hold of the constitutions of the children that it cannot be eradicated, and the patients, if they survive, grow up with impaired organism and weak nervous powers, and are devoid of the energy which is essentially necessary for active industry.

Condition of children before admission.

The late Sir William Wilde, then Census Commissioner, in his report on the status of disease in Ireland during 1851, points to the fact that Ireland has suffered, century after century, in almost periodic succession, famines, the result, amongst other causes, of abnormal atmospheric vicissitudes which render the crops unfruitful, and the prevalence of certain epidemic constitutions fatal alike to vegetable and to animal life. One hundred and fifty such famines are enumerated in the Irish annals, and during the last century 25 out of the 100 years of the period were years of absolute want. He quotes Giraldus Cambrensis, who asserts that, "so many born blind, so many lame, so many deformed, so many wanting some of nature's gifts, he never met in any other land." Sir William adds that, "with the exception of Norway, Ireland presented, when the Census (for 1851) was taken, the largest proportion of blind, compared with its population, of any country in Europe of which the statistics are known." The last Census returns, taken in 1871, fully corroborate these remarks, and they show that a greater proportion of deaf, dumb, and blind then existed in Ireland than in any other portion of the United Kingdom, the numbers being 1 in every 455 of the population in Ireland, while in England and Wales the proportion was 1 in every 686, and in Scotland 1 in every 658. In his report Sir William Wilde enumerates the epidemic of ophthalmia as one of the various results of the famines, and he states that after the famine of 1848-9, "between the years 1849 and 1852 both inclusive, 118,835 cases of ophthalmia, principally among children

Periodical famines in Ireland.

Ophthalmia.

* Scrofula, from scrofa, a sow, the type of an animal subject to dirt and every unhygienic condition.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

under 15 years of age were treated in the union workhouses of Ireland, besides vast numbers in the rural districts and cities." These figures are incontrovertible evidence of the calamities that insufficient nurture periodically brings on the inhabitants of certain districts of this island. Then, again, a fatal fever from the same cause has, for hundreds of years, lurked, here and there, throughout the country, and whenever the food of the people fails, through adverse atmospheric disturbance, this fever is ready to burst out with an increased malignity of type. The exhalations from the lungs and skin of the patients give a fœtid odour which shows a tendency to the decomposition which belongs to badly nourished tissues during life. Such was the case in 1848–9, and in previous famines, and this it is which is so much dreaded at present.

I have entered into these particulars because I desire to show the necessity which exists for ameliorating the condition of the children in the famine districts of the west by the supply of sufficient clothing as well as of food for their use. Thus only can such children be rendered physically and mentally capable of being trained up good and useful citizens, self-reliant, self-supporting, and industrious. Without sufficient food and clothing, their physical and mental organisms and functions cannot be sufficiently developed. I have explained in former reports how incapable are the tender vital organs of very young children to digest and assimilate a coarse diet containing little nutriment in comparison to its bulk. Such food can only create an impoverished and vitiated circulation quite insufficient to build up the mechanism of the future man, and under such circumstances, the mental as well as bodily functions are checked so that the boy grows up, if not a danger to, at least a burden on the community.

Warmer clothing necessary.

The fact has hitherto been much overlooked in Ireland that in a cold damp climate, such as ours, warm clothing is quite as necessary more especially for young persons as food. It has been asserted with much truth that death from starvation is really death by cold, and every medical man knows that the first remedy in cases of starvation is always the application of external warmth, which is found to be more effectual even than the administration of food. The stomach of a person dying of starvation is unable to digest food sufficiently to act as a fuel, and so to keep up the animal heat required for the performance of the vital functions. Hence, unless heat be supplied the circulation stops, and the person dies of cold. Where food is scanty, sufficient fire and clothing are absolutely necessary; yet the young children in the poverty-stricken districts of the west were, during the last winter, to a large extent without proper clothing, until supplied by the relief committees. Besides, from the continual rains the turf could not be dried. In one school in Galway, when the District Inspector of the National Board visited it for examination by results, the weather was so cold at the time that the ink in the bottles was frozen, and the turf so wet that it

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

would not kindle; in another school, at the time he inspected it, only 6 boys out of 45 had a second article of clothing to wear, their dress consisting solely of a flannel tunic tied round the waist.

Total admissions and discharges since the passing of the Act.

The TOTAL ADMISSIONS to certified Industrial Schools (excluding transfers) amounted up to December 31st, 1879, to—boys, 3,972; girls, 6,530; total, 10,502.

THE TOTAL DISCHARGES to same date (excluding transfers) amounted to—boys, 1,781; girls, 3,188; total, 4,969.

These were thus disposed of:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Employment or service,	782	1,766	2,548
To friends,	379	681	1,060
Emigrated,	44	199	243
Sent to sea,	144	–	144
Enlisted,	53	–	53
Discharged as diseased,	56	62	118
Committed to reformatory schools,	49	37	86
Died,	192	272	464
Absconded and not recovered,	17	4	21
Discharged on account of illegal committals,	65	167	232
Total,	1,781	3,188	4,969

4,969 children have been discharged from Industrial Schools in Ireland during the years which have elapsed since the passing of the Industrial Schools Act for Ireland. Of these 144 boys went to sea, 53 enlisted, and 44 boys and 193 girls emigrated on discharge from the schools.*

The remainder for the most part are reported to have found a home in Ireland, and the results show how very few, especially of the girls, have since been convicted of crime.

Industrial and moral training.

The industrial and moral training of the children in the schools has been as a rule satisfactory, and many of them now hold respectable positions and places of trust in the community. They correspond with the managers, and occasionally visit the institutions in which they were taught.

Education.

The educational training in the majority of the schools is likewise satisfactory. The exceptions are in a few schools not under some educational public body, such as the Board of National Education. Twenty-two schools for girls, and four for boys are in connection with that Board, the National schools being attached to the premises which are certified.

These National schools are attended by externs from the neighbouring districts, who freely associate with the Industrial School inmates. Scattered through the classes emulation is excited, and the great defect of isolation peculiar to orphanages and similar institutions is avoided. These schools are inspected by the

* Since the commencement of 1880 the emigration from the schools has considerably increased, relatives and friends having in most cases sent from abroad the passage money of the children.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

District Inspectors of the National Board, who examine for results, but the results are not paid to the teachers of any pupil certified under the Industrial Schools Act, nor are the teachers themselves paid by the State as in workhouses both in England and Ireland. In the estimates for the present year a sum of £9,500 has been voted for the payment of the salaries of the teachers in Irish workhouses, and results fees are likewise paid by the State for children who are boarded out of workhouses and attend the National schools in the places where they reside. The teachers of children in Industrial Schools are the only class who are deprived of the stimulus for exertion which results fees give, so far as regards the pupils placed in their charge by the State.

I believe that the exclusion from results of children belonging to Industrial Schools, who attend the National schools, is a serious detriment to their scholastic proficiency. The want of sufficient test by well qualified examiners of the educational progress of each individual child in the schools in Ireland is much to be regretted. There are at present 6,539 children in Reformatory and Industrial Schools in the Kingdom, and it would be quite impossible for any one Inspector, even if he gave up his entire time, to ascertain the progress of the children in the schools from year to year so as to ascertain that the scholastic teaching is not neglected. **Results fee not paid for Industrial School children.**

In my report for 1875 I called attention to the desirability of applying an undoubted test of the educational acquirements of the pupils of the schools. I pointed out that the machinery of the results system might be applied for that purpose, or that teachers in Reformatory and Industrial Schools should be paid as in workhouses. Without frequent inspection and examination of pupils in schools there is danger that the teaching may not be effective, as I am compelled to trust to reports without a guarantee that they are correct.

The RESULTS of Industrial Schools, as tested by the numbers doing well, convicted, doubtful, and unknown, are as follows :— **Results, see table, p. 138–9.**

The total number discharged in the three years 1876–7–8 was 2,250, viz., boys, 876 ; girls, 1,374. **Discharges during the years 1876–7–8.**

Of these, 25 boys and 12 girls were committed to Reformatories, 73 boys and 105 girls died in the schools, and 17 boys and 35 girls whose detention orders were deemed insufficient were discharged by the Chief Secretary.

The total to be reported on up to 31st December, 1879, was therefore, 1,983, viz., 761 boys, 1,222 girls.

Of the boys, 17 died after discharge, leaving 744 to be reported on, of whom—

652, or 87·6	per cent.,	were reported as	doing well.
12, or 1·6	,,	,,	doubtful.
4, or 0·5	,,	,,	convicted.
76, or 10·2	,,	,,	unknown.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Of the 1,222 girls, 12 have since died, leaving 1,210 to be reported on, of whom—

1,124, or	92·8	per cent.,	were reported	doing well.
37, or	3·0	,,	,,	doubtful.
1, or	0·08	,,	,,	convicted.
33, or	2·7	,,	,,	unknown.
8, or	0·6	,,	were recommitted to an Industrial School.	

Receipts and Expenditure.

Cost per head—boys

In the *boys'* schools the cost per head, including rent, interest, and expenses of disposal, but omitting cost of buildings, land, &c., and the profit and loss on Industrial departments, ranged from £27 17*s.* 11*d.* at Milltown, Belfast, to £16 5*s.* on "Gibraltar" ship. The cost in the two schools for young boys was £18 14*s.* 3*d.* at Drogheda, and £19 7*s.* 6*d.* at Cappoquin. In the Killarney schools for young boys and girls the cost was £19 6*s.* 11*d.*

Girls.

In the *girls'* schools the cost per head varied from £25 12*s.* 9*d.* at Kilkenny, and £25 13*s.* 6*d.* at Crumlin-road, to £16 15*s.* 4*d.* at Tipperary, and £16 14*s.* 4*d.* at Sligo.

Profits.

In the *boys'* schools the profits on Industrial departments averaged £1 7*s.* 3*d.* per head at Artane; £2 0*s.* 5*d.* at Milltown, Belfast; £2 16*s.* 4*d.* at Greenmount, Cork; £2 5*s.* 10*d.* at Salthill, Galway, and £4 3*s.* 5*d.* at "Meath" Blackrock, Dublin; £1 19*s.* at Salthill. No profit or loss is shown in the Gibraltar ship, as the boys in it do not work for the public. The average profits in the 11 boys' schools was £1 14*s.* 1*d.* per head.

There was a loss of £38 1*s.* 9*d.* in the Drogheda school.

In the *girls'* schools the largest profits were £5 3*s.* 7*d.* per head at Sligo; £2 16*s.* 8*d.* at Kilkenny; £2 6*s.* 3*d.* at Monaghan; £2 14*s.* 7*d.* at Tipperary; *Nil* at Thurles. The average profit in the 35 girls' schools was £1 14*s.* 4*d.* per head.

At page 140 *et post*, Appendix VII., will be found the items of receipts and expenditure in each industrial school in Ireland during 1879.

Receipts and expenditure.

The total receipts in 1879 were £100,759 5*s.* 6*d.*, the expenditure £117,926 9*s.* 5*d.*, towards which expenditure the Treasury contributed £63,017 8*s.* 7*d.*, or considerably more than one-half.

The amount received from Voluntary Subscriptions was £5,694 9*s.* 1*d.* in 1879. Industrial profits realized £8,059 2*s.* 0*d.*, and £21,374 3*s.* 1*d.* were contributed out of local rates from counties and boroughs. See Appendix, Table 23, p. 159.

Total Receipts and Expenditure of Industrial Schools since Passing of Act.

In 1869 the first Industrial School in Ireland was certified.

In that year a sum of £2,568 4*s.* was paid out of the Treasury Grant for the maintenance of the few children (248) admitted into the schools during the year.

The following table, compiled from returns made by managers to this office, shows the receipts and expenditure in the schools since that date.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Industrial Schools.

Receipts.

—	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowance,	33,896 3 3	36,214 0 0	40,001 10 11	36,078 0 0	33,919 19 1	31,022 0 0	32,992 9 3	33,161 10 0	33,017 8 7
Subscriptions, &c.,	6,117 10 10	12,833 0 3	14,898 7 8	16,890 10 0	6,577 3 4	6,327 13 4	6,632 7 7	6,303 0 0	6,324 0 1
Payment from rates,	6,027 15 0	6,830 10 11	8,889 7 3	34,783 11 0	76,937 1 0	16,931 10 0	16,960 11 0	60,444 0 0	61,370 3 1
Voluntary inmates,	373 0 0	287 0 0	759 10 0	737 0 0	792 1 0	1,200 0 0	1,777 7 0	1,377 16 10	1,840 7 0
Hire of labour,	48 10 10	716 10 0	126 0 7	334 10 0	92 0 0	238 3 1	203 7 0	700 0 0	163 0 0
Sundries,	1,792 0 0	2,038 70 0	490 4 0	659 0 2	291 13 11	1,291 0 0	879 26 0	200 3 0	567 70 0
Industrial profits,	—	—	3,502 0 0	4,410 10 7	5,560 13 0	6,061 10 0	6,973 13 0	7,372 10 3	6,063 0 0
Total receipts,	57,052 74 0	57,470 11 7	69,367 0 0	89,793 0 4	83,610 0 0	92,700 12 0	92,929 0 0	93,591 0 0	100,759 0 0

Expenditure.

—	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salaries of officers,	3,192 0 0	4,873 13 9	6,501 0 0	6,867 16 0	7,657 1 7	8,246 4 3	8,344 13 1	8,015 0 0	8,011 0 0
Rations for do.,	6,271 4 4	3,372 8 3	4,144 4 71	6,811 18 0	9,935 19 0	4,369 9 0	3,653 10 7	4,680 0 3	4,959 0 3
Food of inmates,	14,700 0 0	23,234 4 3	22,037 76 0	30,170 3 10	41,492 13 0	48,266 7 7	48,264 8 1	63,629 13 0	46,016 0 0
Clothing for do.,	3,640 18 7	6,588 0 0	11,431 76 0	13,537 17 0	13,987 4 0	16,787 7 21	13,290 71 0	13,238 17 2	16,798 13 10
Washing, fuel, and light,	2,784 14 0	4,730 1 1	5,610 7 7	7,378 13 0	7,111 16 7	7,610 17 4	7,387 14 0	7,683 4 2	7,629 7 4
Repairs, rates and taxes,	1,384 0 0	3,119 13 0	9,700 3 0	9,330 14 0	9,333 11 0	8,014 10 0	8,014 14 0	3,894 0 0	3,427 0 0
Furniture and sundries,	3,854 4 11	6,404 15 3	4,765 12 0	6,200 18 0	4,907 19 3	3,994 14 3	4 503 3 0	4,255 0 1	4,479 0 10
Printing, &c.,	458 9 20	813 12 3	860 1 0	1,822 7 4	1,555 18 3	1,420 0 0	1,455 7 9	1,364 0 0	1,609 17 0
Travelling &c.,	133 0 0	304 13 0	199 79 0	378 3 0	339 13 0	319 0 0	407 3 11	379 7 4	418 0 10
Medical expenses, &c.,	331 73 71	643 10 9	1,021 10 71	1,119 11 0	1,392 14 71	1,700 73 0	1,371 0 3	1,314 1 0	2,097 10 0
Sundries, rewards, &c.,	320 17 4	367 0 7	1,335 17 0	1,313 0 3	1,016 4 4	1,321 0 1	1,240 13 0	1,286 1 7	1,537 7 3
Rent,	1,491 8 11	2,336 3 0	2,352 11 4	2,352 0 1	2,271 15 4	2,079 0 0	2,543 14 0	2,544 1 7	2,534 3 11
Interest,	—	—	—	2,927 10 0	6,736 7 0	2,998 0 0	4,323 7 4	4,733 10 11	5,731 10 3
Disposal,	700 10 0	600 10 0	657 0 0	1,097 0 0	1,619 10 4	1,748 17 0	1,793 0 0	3,100 7 11	2,352 4 0
Building,	14,798 0 0	26,934 0 0	66,554 71 0	67,790 0 71	92,354 20 0	60,401 0 0	92,978 7 11	34,747 10 70	74,088 10 4
Loss on industrial departments,	—	56 14 4	374 70 1	378 10 0	52 0 0	498 0 0	45 0 1	198 13 7	56 1 0
Total expenditure,	51,488 11 0	84,849 0 0	107,412 4 0	112,312 13 0	119,674 7 0	128,010 10 0	120,348 19 0	110,002 0 0	117,922 0 4

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Parental contribution.

PARENTAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

The amounts collected from parents and step-parents of the inmates of Reformatory and Industrial Schools during the last six years were :—

—	1874.			1875.			1876.			1877.			1878.			1879.		
REFORMATORY SCHOOLS:	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Dublin, . . .	259	9	2	301	19	9	342	11	5	369	7	9	376	14	2	364	8	0
In the provinces, .	243	0	1	299	0	7	372	0	3	380	0	3	399	10	3	388	14	11
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS:																		
Dublin, . . .	61	8	4	85	0	7	88	1	8	110	18	5	96	7	9	78	3	11
In the provinces, .	368	12	5	395	13	11	455	14	7	516	8	6	539	9	3	501	13	7
Total, . .	932	10	0	1,081	14	10	1,253	8	4	1,376	9	11	1,412	2	3	1,333	0	5

From parents of young offenders in Reformatories.

The preceding table shows that £753 2*s.* 11*d.* was collected in 1879 from parents and guardians of young offenders confined in Reformatory Schools, towards the reimbursement to the Treasury of the expenses of their maintenance in the schools.

From parents of children in Industrial Schools.

The number of young offenders in these schools on the 31st December, 1879, was 1,101. At that time 4,979 children were inmates of Industrial Schools in Ireland yet only £579 17*s.* 6*d.* was collected from their parents and relatives in that year, and £635 17*s.* 5*d.* in 1878. The collectors were the same for both, and 20 per cent. is allowed to the Royal Irish Constabulary for collecting Parental Moneys in the provinces, and 25 per cent. is paid to two collectors in the Dublin district.

The amount collected from parents of children in Reformatory Schools in 1879 was less by £23 1*s.* 11*d.* than in previous year, and notwithstanding that the number of children in Industrial Schools was greater in 1879 than in 1878, the amount collected from the parents was less by £55 19*s.* 11*d.*

Children in Industrial Schools in Ireland more derelict and neglected than those in Reformatories.

I attribute the falling off in the amount of parental contributions in part to the fact that the parents of the inmates of Industrial Schools in Ireland cannot be imprisoned as in England or Scotland in default of payment of the amounts ordered by the magistrates as contributions towards the support of their children in the schools, but the chief cause of the small amount collected is that the great majority of the children in Irish Industrial Schools are either destitute orphans, illegitimate, or their parents are steeped in the greatest poverty, more so than the parents of inmates of similiar institutions in other parts of the United Kingdom. For instance, 1,075 children were received into Industrial Schools in 1879; of these only 68 had both parents living who were not either paupers, criminals, or had deserted their offspring and fled the country.

Industrial Schools Acts Amendment Act.

As this report was passing through press the "Industrial Schools Acts Amendment Act," 43 & 44 Vic., cap. 15, 1880, passed the legislature, and is law. It defines some additional classes of children who can now be admitted into Industrial Schools, under the 11th section of the Act 31 Vic., c. 25. The particulars are given at page 109, Appendix IV. of this Report.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

General Observations.

In my report for 1878, I endeavoured to show that the only way by which this country can be raised from chronic pauperism dependent on eleemosynary contributions of other lands, and be saved from the periodical famines which so frequently desolate the island, is by following the examples which have led to prosperity in other nations. By judiciously training the children of the pauper and criminal classes to a knowledge of the trades best suited to the country, we will create a class of workers able and willing to support themselves by the labour of their hands, and thus make them independent of the potato which so often fails when planted on the cold soil in the damp climate of the west.

Necessity for Industrial training of children.

The parts of Ireland where famine and fever so constantly prevail, are those which are not well suited for cereals. The people are therefore often dependent for food on the potato—a most capricious vegetable—and when it fails they have no resource left. If, on the other hand, they had schools for instruction in the most improved methods of catching and curing fish, as in France, if the marble and red granite quarries of Galway and Donegal were worked, as at Aberdeen, and the other natural products of the soil utilized, the people would then, to a certain degree, be independent of the seasons. Nature has supplied the west of Ireland with abundant water-power which now flows unused.

Flax.

The climate of Ireland in the south and west is admirably suited for the growth of flax, and the yield of fibre in stones is stated to be greater in Connaught than in any other part of Ireland, as shown by the following, taken from the Report of the Flax Extension Association for 1875:—

	Number of Acres under Flax.	Yield per Acre in Stones.	Produce in Stones of 14 lbs.
Ulster, . .	98,533	32·78	3,225,240
Leinster, . .	545	35·65	19,428
Munster, . .	925	37·22	34,429
Connaught, .	1,245	39·04	48,605
Ireland,	101,248	32·87	3,327,702

Flax is a crop which gives much employment, and, if grown in the west, women and children, now idle, would be trained to habits of industry and to earn their bread by its cultivation. The testimony of Mr. John Mulholland, one of the principal linen manufacturers in the north, is so forcible on the subject, that I append it in a note.† Although eleven years have passed

† Mr. Mulholland, President of the Flax Extension Association, Belfast, when moving the address at the meeting of the Association in January, 1869, observed:—"The soil and climate of the south of Ireland are exceedingly well adapted to the growth of this fibre. In the south the quality has been good, while the yield has been in some cases fabulous. The yield was, I am told, 7 cwt., or about 58 stone per statute acre. If any doubt remained as to the capability of the south for producing good flax, it has been removed by an analysis of the water, which exhibits no trace of any mineral impurity; it contains less elements in suspension than the far-famed Dutch water. The result of the analysis is that upon an average the water is found to be very much superior to what has produced the best qualities of flax in other countries.

"In estimating the capabilities of a country for the production of this article the supply of labour should be taken into account. In this respect the south and west are well adapted for flax cultivation. From the time in which the ground is first prepared, and

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

since the observations of Mr. Mulholland were made, they are equally true now as then. In 1864, and for some years subsequently, an annual grant of £5,000 was voted by Parliament to promote the growth of flax in the south and west of Ireland. The experiment failed, and the grant was withdrawn. Since the extension of railways, one of the principal causes of this failure has been removed, and it only remains for the cultivation of the plant, and the manipulation of the fibre to be taught the inhabitants. There is much free labour in Industrial Schools, and I consider that the cultivation of flax might be tried in them. Should it be successful it would confer an inestimable boon on the district. For that reason I am anxious that managers should apply themselves to the subject. To the growth of flax we owe the prosperity of Ulster, and during the past winter when the rest of Ireland was steeped in poverty, the mill workers in the linen and flax factories of the north, sent, through Mr. Corry, M.P. for Belfast, a handsome contribution to the fund of the Duchess of Marlborough, to assist their countrymen in the south and west.

Belleek China Factory. Formerly the water-power of Lough Erne ran idle to the sea, and great poverty prevailed in the district; but since Mr. Armstrong has established his china factory at Belleek, the natural advantages of the locality are utilized, and he now gives employment to upwards of 1,000 persons. I append in a note a paragraph from a clever and well considered pamphlet by Mr. James H. Tuke, who has devoted so much attention to the Irish question, which shows that in consequence of the employment that Mr. Armstrong has given the town of Belleek was independent of relief during the past winter.* When I visited Mr. Armstrong's factory some years since, he assured me that some of his best workers, then earning 30*s.* and 40*s.* per week, had been rescued from pauperism and the workhouse.

Want of employment in South and West of Ireland. Want of employment is the source of every mischief and the origin of nearly every crime and disturbance in this country. From

the seed sown, the crop requires a continuous supply of labour, a commodity which they have in greatest plenty in the south; but what we want is to make that labour skilled by improving its intelligence and furnishing it with more profitable occupation. By engaging in this we shall be doing what is for the best interests of the country.

"The state of Ireland is a puzzle. It has puzzled politicians and philosophers, but all agree if one thing would be better than another, it would be the establishment and development of an industry that would give employment to the people, and increase their intelligence and position."

* Extract from Mr. Tuke's Pamphlet:—

"We had the great pleasure of seeing the Belleek China Works, and meeting with the intelligent and enterprising owner and manager, Mr. Armstrong, who, with his partner, has put £40,000 into these works. They are now giving employment and good wages from 9*s.* to 40*s.*, or more a week to a large number of people representing 1,000 in all, and these works prevent the town of Belleek from being on the relief list.

"Mr. Armstrong is a most ingenious and energetic man, and it did one good to find one man really solving the question of Irish misery and discontent, by giving full employment at good wages, combining with this a strict and intelligent oversight of his people. Whilst we were going over the works a man came up to show him some work he was modelling, 'Yes,' he said, 'as good as I would wish it; it is perfect.' And as the man went off Mr A. said, 'Seven years ago that man came to me at 5*d.* a day, and now he is earning 35*s.* a week, and on the 1st April will earn £2 a week.' He further stated —'It is to the improvement of the home that we must look, and my people bear witness to the good influence of the works that way; mothers coming and begging for another child to be taken.' The Irish girls have great taste both in working and painting, and we saw many beautiful specimens of work superior to any I had ever seen before."

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

the circumstances of the west there is not sufficient employment for the people on the land, and I have digressed in this report in order to prove the necessity for schools of industry where the children will be instructed in reprodnctive works, by the knowledge of whicb they can either support themselves at home, or bring their labour to a better market.

During the past year (1879), 876 young persons were discharged from Industrial schools in Ireland, and in future that number or more will yearly leave tbe schools. Many of these children have been taught trades industries, and I trust that each succeeding year will show a large increase in tbe number of artisans amongst them. 395 young men were, during the last three years, discharged from Artane Industrial School. Of these 153 bad been trained to trades, others obtained situations as clerks and shop assistants, and all had a knowledge of some kind of industry. Year after year multitudes of these young persons will go out to the world with a thorough knowledge of the principles of various crafts, and with good reason I look forward to the time when children so trained in the schools will hold high places in their respective callings, and acquire an influence over their fellow-workmen, by which the tone of society among the artisans of our large towns will be improved. **Discharges.** **Industrial training.**

The training in girls' schools has been particularly successful, and it is to be hoped, that, in the future, the women who have been children in the schools will, by their influence, wean their husbands from the public house, and rear their offspring in the way they should go.

During the three years that the Duke of Marlborough governed Ireland, his Duchess, thoroughly impressed witb such views, assisted by every means in ber power to forward Industrial schools, and the Treasury, realizing the advantages of these institutions, the vote for maintenance of tbe children for the present year has been raised from £63,428, to £72,325. **Increase of Industrial Schools Vote for 1880-81.**

Earl Spencer, wbo was Viceroy at the time the schools were established in Ireland, gave to them a protecting hand.

It was intended to have established an Industrial School to train boys in the improved methods of catching and curing fish, at Kinsale. His Excellency with the Countess Spencer accompanied me there, and visited tbe Industrial School for girls in the town. That visit has made a most lasting impression on the people of tbe district. The people regarded it as the first unmistakable and practical expression of sympathy with the children of the poor by those in high places, and it has tended much to convert the inhabitants of a most disloyal district into loyal subjects.

Schools in whicb industries are taught are now established in every state on the Continent of Europe, and in both North and South America. The Scioux Indians have, I am informed, acquiesced in the establishment of Industrial Schools at Nebraska, and the Utes Indians in New Mexico have followed tbeir example. I have now before me the copy of a contract drawn up in August, 1878, between the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, U. S., and the Rev. I. B. A. Brouiller, to establish an Industrial school farm, **Industrial Schools now generally established.**

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

for Indian children, at the Standing Rock Reservatory, Dakota county, and Mrs. Sherman, the wife of General Sherman, is head of an association to collect funds to further the establishment of Industrial schools amongst the Indian tribes.

Supervision necessary.

In order, however, that these schools should adequately fulfil their mission, it is of importance that the young persons who have been discharged from them should remain under the supervision of the managers for some time after they have left the institutions. This, as a rule, is well carried out in the girls' schools, but is neglected in some of the schools for boys. Much of the good results of the system depends on this arrangement, and I have strenuously urged on managers the necessity for the appointment of agents for the purpose of looking after, advising, and assisting the former inmates of the schools who have either been lately discharged or are placed out on licence.

Covered playhalls an advantage.

In many of the schools gymnastic appliances and suitable playgrounds have been provided. Few schools, however, have large covered play-halls, which are quite as necessary in winter as play-grounds in summer, and it is a mistake to imagine that gymnastic appliances and active exercise are not as necessary for young growing females as for boys.

Baths.

Although the necessity for sufficient warm baths is now everywhere admitted,—in fact, no school will be certified without appliances for the purpose—plunge baths are still sadly wanting. The plunge bath in connexion with the Turkish bath in the Sunday's Well Industrial School for girls, Cork, has produced such satisfactory results, that it is now being copied elsewhere. It is desirable that baths to teach swimming to the inmates should also be provided. In the Hibernian School, Dublin, and in many of the English schools such appliances exist, and often on a large scale. In Liverpool, a sum amounting to £100,000 has been expended on public baths for the town. The German army is taught to cross rivers and canals by swimming on the system of General Pfahl, and the French and Italian regiments are trained to walk across rivers on Bernardi's plan. In Ireland, on the contrary, swimming is not taught in the schools, and already some valuable lives, both of teachers and Industrial School children, have been lost through this neglect.

Swimming baths.

High class technical education necessary.

It has frequently, by the unreflecting, been objected to the Irish Industrial school system, that it requires a higher class of appliances and a more extended technical education of the pupils, than are often attainable by the children of the better classes. Farmers even with large farms, complain that Industrial school children receive a training and instruction in trades which their sons and daughters cannot hope to obtain. But it should be remembered that these schools are moral and physical hospitals for neglected children, and that to eradicate the results of physical and moral degeneracy a thorough training of both body and mind is necessary. Besides friendless young persons, unless able to support themselves unassisted after discharge, are in greater danger than those who have friends in comfortable circumstances.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

I trust that the time is not far distant when intermediate training colleges will be opened in every district in which the daughters of farmers will be taught needlework, cooking, how to do up fine linen, and to make their own dresses, and the boys taught trades' industries—in fact, Day Industrial schools for the middle classes of both sexes. Mrs. Jellicoe, the president of the Alexandra College, Dublin, has the merit of having first established lectures on cookery for ladies in the institution over which she presides. Mr. R. Browne Clayton has likewise at his own expense sent a first class certified lecturer on cookery to Dublin, who is now giving lectures gratuitously to a large number of pupils in the lecture room of the Board of National Education. **Industrial Training Colleges.**

Training colleges are now established in most continental states of Europe, and in America. In Paris they are numerous, and some are connected with railway and other public works, where the orphan daughters of former employés cook, bake bread, and wash for the company, and are employed in the manufacture of textile and other fabrics which are used in the works, and are paid for at their commercial value. This example, if followed by our leading lines of railway, would be productive of great advantages. In London, the South Kensington Institute and the Guilds of London are effectively working for a like object. In their programme for 1880, the Guilds of the City of London offer certificates on examination to any artisan duly qualified according to his grade, thus insuring that he shall have at least a rudimentary knowledge of his craft.

I cannot conclude this report on Industrial Schools for the year 1879, without recording the fact that in July of that year a garden party at the Viceregal Lodge was given by the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, to upwards of 1,000 boys from the Industrial Schools in the neighbourhood of Dublin, and from the Hibernian Military School, Phœnix Park. At that fete the Duke and Duchess of Leinster, the present Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe, the Marchioness Camden, the Marchioness of Blandford, the Earls and Countesses of Meath and Granard, and a large party welcomed the children, who were regaled with a substantial feast, at which upwards of a ton of plum-cake was consumed. Marionettes and other amusements were provided for the boys, and races in sacks and with wheelbarrows were run, Lady Georgina Spencer Churchill acting as umpire. As many as 250 prizes were given, and the grandson of the noble hosts was amongst the successful competitors in the races, who most enthusiastically joined in the sports. The Duchess of Marlborough, with equal wisdom and humanity, judged that by raising the children, whose only fault was their poverty, she was breaking down the barrier which in Ireland too often separates the different classes. **Viceregal fete to Industrial School Children.**

Her Grace's prescience in averting, by her timely appeal, the calamity which threatened the country during the past winter, has added another claim on the affections of the Irish people, and will ever make the name of Marlborough one to be remembered with feelings of love and gratitude.

JOHN LENTAIGNE.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX I.

LIST of REFORMATORY SCHOOLS in IRELAND, with date of Certificate, Locality, Name of Corresponding Manager, and Sex and Religion of Young Offenders received.

County.	Name and Situation of Reformatory, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
ANTRIM, . .	1. Malone Reformatory School for Protestant boys, Belfast. Certified 13th March, 1860. Manager, Mr. David Barclay.
CORK, . .	2. St. Patrick's Reformatory School for R. C. boys, Upton. Certified 6th July, 1860. Manager, Rev. John Hayde.
DUBLIN, . .	3. High Park Reformatory School for R. C. girls, Drumcondra, Dublin. Certified 21st December, 1858. Manager, Mrs. Mary Tobin.
" . .	4. Reformatory School for Protestant boys, 3, Rehoboth-place, Dublin. Certified 18th November, 1859. Official Manager, Rev. James Monahan, D.D., Rector of St. Mary's, Dublin.
" . .	5. Reformatory School for Protestant girls, 103, Cork-street, Dublin. Certified 12th April, 1859. Official Manager, Rev. James Monahan, D.D., Rector of St. Mary's, Dublin.
GALWAY, .	6. St. Joseph's Reformatory School for R. C. girls, Ballinasloe. Certified 23rd December, 1863. Manager, Mrs. Mary Burke.
KING'S CO.,* .	7. King's County Reformatory School for R. C. boys, Philipstown. Certified 22nd December, 1870. Manager, Rev. P. Newman.
LIMERICK, .	8. St. Joseph's Reformatory School for R. C. girls, Limerick. Certified 25th January, 1859. Manager, Mrs. Mary Anne Bartley.
MONAGHAN,† .	9. Spark's Lake Reformatory School for R. C. girls, Monaghan. Certified 29th July, 1859. Manager, Mrs. M. A. Crotty.
WICKLOW, .	10. St. Kevin's Reformatory School for R. C. boys, Glencree, Enniskerry. Certified 12th April, 1859. Manager, Rev. D. M'Intyre.

* A Penal Reformatory is attached to this Institution.

† This Institution holds the place of a Penal Reformatory for Roman Catholic girls, and to it are transferred all those considered incorrigible in other Reformatory Schools.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

LIST OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, showing locality, &c.

Names of certified Industrial Schools.

County.	Name and Situation of Industrial School, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
ANTRIM, . .	1. The Ulster Industrial School Training Ship *Gibraltar*, for Protestant boys, Belfast. Certified 22nd June, 1872. Hon. Secretary, Albert Dent, esq., Belfast; E. A. Kerby, esq., R.N., Capt. Superintendent.
,, . .	2. Hampton House Industrial School for Protestant girls, near Belfast. Certified 13th April, 1874. C.M.—Miss E. M. Woodroffe.
,, . .	3. St. Patrick's Industrial School for R. C. boys, Milltown, Belfast. This is a transfer of the certificate from the school, Donegal-street, Belfast, certified 27th August, 1869. Re-certified 11th January, 1873. C.M.—Rev. John P. Greene, C.C., Belfast.
,, . .	4. St. Patrick's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Belfast. Certified 27th August, 1869. C.M.—Rev. A. Macaulay, Belfast.
CAVAN, . .	1. St. Joseph's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Cavan. Certified 1st October, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Catherine Murphy.
CLARE, . .	1. Ennis Industrial School for R. C. girls. Certified 28th February, 1880. C.M.—Mrs. M. J. Perry.
CORK, . .	1. St. Aloysius' Industrial School for R. C. girls, Clonakilty. Certified 13th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. M. T. Murray.
,, . .	2. St. Coleman's Industrial School for R. C. boys and girls, Queenstown. Certified 5th September, 1870. C.M.—Mrs. Maria O'Neill.
,, . .	3. Our Lady of Mercy Industrial School for R. C. girls, Kinsale. Certified 19th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Joanna Bridgeman.
,, . .	4. Deaconess' Home, Glanmire, for Protestant girls. Certified 13th December, 1879. C.M.—Miss E. M. Woodroffe.
,, . .	5. The Home Industrial School for Protestant Boys, Marble-hill, Blackrock, county Cork. This is a transfer from the school on the South-terrace, Cork, which was certified 28th July, 1871. Re-certified 25th February, 1873. C.M.—Robert C. Hall, esq., Cork.
,, . .	6. Mallow Industrial School for R. C. girls. Certified 10th April, 1880. C.M.—Mrs. Cheevers.
,, . .	7. St. Finbar's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Sunday's Well, Cork. Certified 29th April, 1870. New Buildings re-certified for an increased number of children, 2nd December, 1872. C.M.—Mrs. Mary Devereux.
,, . .	8. Greenmount Industrial School for R. C. boys. Certified 14th March, 1871. C.M.—Rev. Edmund A. Shanahan.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Names of certified Industrial Schools.

LIST OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—*continued.*

County.	Name and Situation of Industrial School, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
CORK, . .	9. St. Nicholas' Industrial School for Protestant boys, Cork. Certified 20th August, 1870. C.M.—Rev. George Webster, D.D., Rector of St. Nicholas', Cork.
" . .	10. Training Home Industrial School for Protestant girls, Union-quay, a transfer from Glanmire and Passage West school. Certified 25th October, 1870. Re-certified 14th March, 1871. C.M.—Miss Elizabeth M. Woodroffe.
DUBLIN, . .	1. Artane Industrial School for R. C. boys, Artane. Certified 9th July, 1870. C.M.—Rev. Thomas A. Hoope.
" .	2. Booterstown Industrial School for R. C. girls, Booterstown. Certified 10th November, 1870. C.M.—Mrs. Mary Jane Forde.
" . .	3. St. Mary's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Lakelands, Sandymount. Certified 25th February, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Eliza M. K. Barlow.
" . .	4. Meath Industrial School for Protestant boys, Blackrock. Certified 5th May, 1871. C.M.—Samuel Gordon, esq., M.D., Hon. Secretary.
" . .	5. Merrion Industrial School for R. C. girls. Certified 10th June, 1872. C.M.—Mrs. Elizabeth Telford.
" . .	6. Golden Bridge Industrial School for R. C. girls. Certified 13th July, 1880. C.M.—Mrs. M. Kirwan.
" . .	7. Heytesbury-street Industrial School for Protestant girls, Dublin. Certified 24th July, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Amelia G. Ball.
GALWAY, .	1 St. Bridget's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Loughrea. Certified 25th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Louisa Smyth.
" . .	2. Clifden Industrial School for R. C. girls, Connsmara. Certified 15th July, 1872. C.M.—Mrs. Amelia White.
" . .	3. Oughterard Industrial School for R. C. girls. Certified 12th May, 1873. C.M.—Mrs. Elizabeth Martyn.
" . .	4. St. Anne's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Galway. Certified 3rd December, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Magdalen Blake.
" . .	5. Salthill Industrial School for R. C. boys. Certified September, 1871. C.M.—Rev. A. B. Kerins.
KERRY, . .	1. St. Joseph's Home Industrial Schools, Killarney—For R. C. girls; certified 4th November, 1869. For R. C. young boys; certified 19th August, 1872. C.M.—Mrs. Mary E. Lombard.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

LIST OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—*continued.*

County.	Name and Situation of Industrial School, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.	Names of certified Industrial Schools.
KERRY, . .	2. St. Joseph's Industrial School for R. C. boys, Tralee. Certified 25th March, 1871. C.M.—Rev. Stephen A. Hayes.	
" . .	3. Kerry Home Industrial School for Protestant boys, Tralee. Certified 27th July, 1872. C.M.—Rev. Raymond T. Orpen, Rector of Tralee.	
" . .	4. Pembroke Alms House Industrial School for R. C. girls, Tralee. Certified 4th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Mary E. O'Reardon.	
KILKENNY, .	1. Kilkenny Industrial School for R. C. girls. Certified 22nd March, 1873. C.M.—Mrs. Catherine Lyons.	
" .	2. Kilkenny Industrial School for R. C. young boys. Certified 13th December, 1879. C.M.—Mrs. Sarah Byrne.	
KING'S, . .	1. St. John's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Parsonstown. Certified 5th July, 1870. C.M.—Mrs. Mary A. Beckett.	
LIMERICK, .	1. St. George's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Limerick. Certified 11th December, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Mary Anne Bartlsy.	
" .	2. St. Vincent's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Limerick. Certified 8th December, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Mary MacNamara.	
" .	3. Limsrick School for R. C. Boys. Certified 18th August, 1875. C.M.—Rev. M. F. Mulligan.	
LONGFORD, .	1. Our Lady of Succour Industrial School for R. C. girls, Newtownforbes. Certified 29th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Mary Fallon.	
LOUTH, . .	1. House of Charity Industrial School for R. C. boys, Drogheda. Certified 17th Octoher, 1870. C.M.—Mrs. Frances Austin.	
MAYO, . .	1. St. Columba Industrial School for R. C. girls, Wsstport. Certified 13th April, 1871. C.M.—Mrs. M. B. Cullen.	
MONAGHAN, .	1. St. Martha's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Monaghan. Certified 4th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. M. A. Crotty.	
ROSCOMMON, .	1. St. Monica's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Roscommon. Certified 29th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. M. A. Nolan.	
" .	2. Summerhill Industrial School for R. C. boys, Athlone, certified 5th August, 1880. C.M.—Brother Hugh Feeney.	
SLIGO, . .	1. St. Lawrence Industrial School for R. C. girls, Sligo. Certified 22nd April, 1871. C.M.—Mrs. Elizabeth Jones.	

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Names of certified Industrial Schools.

LIST OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—*continued.*

County.	Name and Situation of Industrial School, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
TIPPERARY, .	1. St. Augustine's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Templemore. Certified 20th August, 1870. C.M.—Mrs. Josephine Walsh.
" .	2. St. Francis' Industrial School for R. C. girls, Cashel. Certified 8th December, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Mary Xavier Carroll.
" .	3. St. Louis' Industrial School for R. C. girls, Thurles. Certified 11th December, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. M. S. O'Shea.
" .	4. Tipperary Industrial School for R. C. girls. Certified 1st May, 1872. C.M.—Mrs. Mary Catherine M'Namara.
TYRONE, . .	1. St. Catherine's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Strabane. Certified 30th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Mary C. Atkinson.
WATERFORD, .	1. Cappoquin Industrial School for R. C. young boys. Certified 1st March, 1873. C.M.—Mrs. Margaret Devereux.
" .	2. St. Dominick Industrial School for R. C. girls, Waterford. Certified 13th April, 1871. C.M.—Mrs. Elizabeth Crilly.
WESTMEATH, .	1. Mount Carmel Industrial School for R. C. girls, Moate. Certified 9th April, 1870. C.M.—Mrs. M A. Finegan.
WEXFORD, .	1. St. Aidan's Industrial School for R. C. girls, New Ross. Certified 13th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Kate Devereux.
" .	2. St. Michael's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Wexford. Certified 25th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Mary Agnes Maguire.
WICKLOW, .	1. Meath Industrial School for Protestant girls, Bray. Certified 4th October, 1872. C.M.—Mrs. R. A. Echlin.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix II.

Detailed Reports on Certified Reformatory Schools in Ireland during the year 1879.

County of Antrim.

Malone Reformatory School for Protestant Boys, Belfast.—Certified 13th March, 1860.

Inspected 29th July, 1879.

Average number of inmates in 1879, 73.

On the 1st January, 1879, 75 young offenders were in custody, and at the close of the year they numbered 74.

State of Premises.—I found the school buildings on my inspection in good repair, clean and well kept, and the farm in admirable cultivation.

For the reasons stated in my report for 1878 the Committee were compelled in 1879 to postpone the erection of new buildings and the providing of appliances which can only be supplied when sufficient funds are at their disposal.

If funds could be obtained by loan from the Board of Works, or otherwise, the Committee are, I am informed, prepared to erect additional workshops and provide appliances to facilitate and economise the labour of the boys, the heating of the buildings and other improvements.

Health and general condition.—Very satisfactory in 1879. No epidemic or serious illness or death occurred in the Institution during the year. The medical officer, Dr. Walton Brown, reports most favourably of the sanitary condition of the premises, the ventilation of the dormitories and general arrangements of the buildings. He adds:—"In cases of the slightest indisposition, Mr. Barclay has, as usual, evinced a most anxious desire to promote the health of the boys."

Conduct and discipline.—The Manager reports that at no period during the eighteen years which have elapsed since this school was founded have so few grave offences been recorded in it as within the last twelve months, but I regret to observe from the returns that 10 young offenders absconded from the school during the year, three of whom were not retaken; the sentence of one of these expired before the close of 1879.

On my visits I found the boys usefully employed and discipline well maintained.

Educational state.—Reading, writing, arithmetic, some geography, and English grammar are taught in the school—three hours in winter and three and a half in summer being devoted to the scholastic teaching of the inmates. The general progress of the pupils is considered satisfactory, but some of the older boys were found very ignorant on admission. The Chaplains, Rev. Thomas Welland and Rev. Joseph M'Kenzie report favourably of their attention to the instruction given in their respective churches as well as of the answering in the week-day Bible classes. In December, 13 boys were admitted to the rite of confirmation, and at a recent examination at St. Thomas', under the Diocesan Board of Religious Education, one boy obtained a first class certificate, and four others second class certificates.

Industrial training.—Carpentry, tailoring, shoemaking, printing, and paper bag-making, are taught the boys under competent instructors. They likewise are employed on the farm and in the garden. Their work is well done, and when I visited the school in July I was struck with the apparently fine turnip, flax, and corn crops, which then promised

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

a favourable harvest but ultimately did not realize the expectations which were anticipated, and the farm account which in other years showed a handsome profit exhibited at the close of 1879 a deficit of £12, hence the balance against the committee is larger than in the previous year.

The industrial training of the inmates was very satisfactory and much good work was done by the boys at trades. Twenty-six boys were employed on farm and garden, and twenty-four at trades, during the year.

Staff.—Mr. David Barclay, with two assistant teachers, a land steward and gardener, reside on the premises. Four trades instructors and a carter (non-resident) are likewise employed.

The Committee in their report for 1879, express their full satisfaction at the manner in which the staff of this school have discharged the duties of their respective offices, and I have much pleasure in adding my entire approval of the condition in which I found the school on my several visits during the year. Mr Barclay is a tried and efficient officer, zealous in the discharge of his duties and attentive to the wants of the young persons placed in his charge.

The Committee in their report express a hope that this Institution, which is established for the benefit of boys from all parts of Ireland, and has at present inmates from many different counties, should have subscribers from other places besides Belfast. They add :—"All who take an interest in the reformation of juvenile criminals throughout the provinces should generously contribute to the funds of the Society, and show their sympathy in so good a work." I urgently join in this appeal, which I trust will be responded to, and that so good and Christian a work will now be warmly supported.

Discharges in 1879.—One boy was placed in employment from the Institution, ten returned home, two went to sea, two emigrated, one enlisted, and the sentence of one expired when he was an absconder. Total 17.

Total cost, £1,771 2*s.* 9*d.*, making the average cost per head £24 3*s.* 7*d.* Industrial profits, £121 5*s.* 10*d.*

Results.—Of 55 cases discharged during the three years 1876–7–8—29 are doing well, 16 were reconvicted, 6 have been lost sight of, and 4 have since died.

Very encouraging letters are received from time to time by Mr. Barclay from former inmates of the school, some of whom are now in the army and two were soldiers in Zululand.

County of Cork.

St. Patrick's Reformatory School for Roman Catholic Boys, Co. Cork.

Certified 6th July, 1860.

Inspected 15th February, and 18th May, 1879.

Average number of inmates in 1879, 237.

State of premises.—A sum amounting to £988 5*s.* 10*d.* was expended in 1879, on lands and buildings for this school. The expenditure was urgently required to facilitate the instruction of the inmates and for their better management and supervision. A new building 75 feet long and 24 feet wide, was erected, having a carpenter's workshop underneath, and another for cabinet-makers over it; the corridor from the main building was also extended to the new school-room. The lavatories have been re-

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

furnished, some new workshops fitted up, and other improvements carried out. The interest of an adjoining farm of fifty acres has been purchased, improvements in the out offices have been made, and much of the land has been drained and manured. The school-farm now contains 256 acres of good land, and the live stock has been largely increased. Some improvements are, however, still much required, above all the proper heating of the main building, the former apparatus for that purpose having failed. An effective system of heating by hot water should be substituted so soon as funds are obtained for the purpose. The manager reports that a debt of £4,280 14*s.* 2*d.* now hangs over the school and I would not be justified in urging a further debt to be incurred at present.

Health and general condition.—Five deaths occurred among the inmates of the school during the year, all from diseases of the chest—3 from consumption, one from bronchitis, and one from effusion on the heart. This is a large per centage of mortality on the number of inmates in the school, but the medical officer of the Institution, Doctor A. W. Alcock, reports that the scrofulous taint in the constitutions of the boys who were carried off, showed itself from their entering the school. No death occurred from zymotic disease among the inmates in 1879.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that the general conduct of the boys during 1879, was very good, but a few gave some trouble. The system of marks, prizes, and honourable mention, works well, and causes an amount of emulation which is most useful. Two cases of absconding occurred of boys soon after their admittance to the school, in one instance the boy was brought back by his parent, the other boy was recaptured after three days.

Educational school.—The scholastic instruction of the inmates progressed satisfactorily during the year. Reading, writing, dictation, geography, and arithmetic are taught. A library has been fitted up for the use of the boys, which has had a good effect, and should be in every similar Institution. The following was the report of the educational status of the inmates at the close of the year. Can read and write well, 107; pretty well, 59; imperfectly, 30; the rest not at all; in higher branches of arithmetic, 75; in simple arithmetic, 154; in tables, 12.

Industrial training.—This department was well worked during the year. Carpentry, cabinet-making, book-binding, tailoring, shoemaking, baking, plumbing, painting, and smith's work are taught. The boys not at trades work on the farm and garden, in the farm-yard, and in the various departments of the establishment.

Staff.—Rev. John Hayde, manager, assisted by a chaplain and 21 officers, managed the establishment in 1879.

Discharges.—Fifty boys were discharged from the School in 1879. Of these, 41 obtained employment on discharge or returned to their friends, 5 died in the School, and 4 emigrated.

Total cost in 1879, £5,400 2*s.* 3*d.*, of which £988 5*s.* 10*d.* was for farm and buildings. Average cost per head, £18 12*s.* 3*d.* Industrial profits, £287 17*s.* 9*d.*

Results.—Of 125 boys discharged during 1876–7–8, 69 are stated to be doing well, 4 are doubtful, 3 have died, 30 have been reconvicted of crime, and the condition of 19 has not been ascertained. The number of unknown cases was less in 1879 than in 1878; but the managers state that many returned as unknown have enlisted in the army, others have settled in America and the Colonies, but have not written.

In my report for 1878 I called attention to the want of patronage societies in connexion with Reformatory Schools in this country. To supply this deficiency I am informed by the manager of this School

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

that, acting on my suggestion, he has engaged Mr. Thomas Tracy (late head-constable, R.I.C.) to act as agent for the Reformatory in Cork. Mr. Tracy is supplied with a list of the boys on licence, or who have recently been discharged on expiration of sentence, and it is his duty to visit them from time to time, and to assist them with advice, and when necessary with food, money, and clothes. This is a very valuable improvement, which I would much desire to have carried out in connexion with every Reformatory School, and it would be of the greatest importance to the boys if similar agencies were established in every large town in Ireland. Mr. Hayde, the manager of Upton, suggests that all the different Reformatories in Ireland should unite in having such an agent in every large town, and I highly approve of the suggestion.

County of Dublin.

High Park Reformatory for Roman Catholic Girls, Drumcondra, Dublin.—Certified 21st December, 1858.

Inspected 8th September, 1879.

Average daily number of inmates in 1879, 61.

State of premises.—This institution is admirably managed, and is a model of order and extreme cleanliness, such as I would wish were everywhere carried out. The dormitories, schoolroom, and workroom are admirably ventilated and properly fitted up. The farm offices are on the most improved principle. The bakery in which the girls are employed is peculiarly adapted for the purpose for which it is intended. The farm and garden are carefully cultivated by the inmates, and I desire to express my approval of the manner in which the entire establishment is conducted.

The refectory and kitchen have not hitherto been up to the mark, but the Sisters are now fitting up suitable apartments for that object.

Health and general condition.—The health of the inmates was excellent in 1879, no death or sickness of a serious character having occurred during the year. I have no doubt that the extreme cleanliness required in the dormitory arrangements and in the personal habits of each girl, has been mainly the cause of keeping away the various epidemics of small-pox and scarlatina, which prevailed so extensively in the neighbourhood, and to this is due the uniform good health of the inmates.

Conduct and discipline. The manager reports that she was well satisfied with the conduct of the girls in 1879. They were obedient, respectful, docile, trustworthy, and industrious. No grave fault was committed during the year, and the success in the management of the inmates of this reformatory, and the favourable results which have been obtained after discharge, are the strongest evidence of the satisfactory working of the institution.

Educational state.—Reading, writing, dictation, grammar, geography, and arithmetic are taught for three hours daily in this school, catechetical and religious instruction for one hour on week days, and for two hours on Sunday. The progress is satisfactory.

Industrial training.—Glove and shirt making, dress and mantle making are well taught in this school. Fine kid gloves are worked by the inmates for one of the first houses in Dublin, and the work gives satisfaction to their employers.

Women's boots are also made in the school. Instruction is given

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

to all in sewing and the use of the different sewing-machines. The girls cut out and make all the clothes they wear. They are taught to manufacture point lace, crochet work, and embroidery. They wash and make up lace, fine linen, shirts, and underclothing, and are expert at house work. They are well instructed in the theory and practice of baking, and they make all the bread used in the institution. They feed and care a large number of pigs (from 20 to 30), milk twelve cows and have charge of the dairy. They care poultry and are employed in the garden and on the farm.

Staff.—Mrs. Mary Tobin, Manager, assisted by seven Sisters of the Order of Our Lady of Charity of Refuge.

The managers state that they are unable to supply the frequent applications made to them for servants and trades workers.

The total cost of the institution in 1879 was £1,665 15*s.* 11*d.*, making the average cost for each inmate £27 6*s.* 1*d.* for the year. Industrial profits £140 10*s.* 4*d.*

Results.—Of 23 cases discharged during the years 1876–7–8—21 are stated to be doing well; one is of doubtful character, and one only has been lost sight of.

Eleven girls were placed out in situations in 1879, and are all doing well. They keep up a constant correspondence with the Sisters. Six returned to their families with whom they could be safely trusted, and have employment; two have emigrated to America where they hold situations at wages of £25 a year and are doing well.

Rehoboth Reformatory for Protestant Boys, South Circular-road, Dublin.

Certified 18th November, 1859.

Inspected 22nd December, 1879.

Average daily number of inmates in 1879, 28.

State of premises.—I found the premises on my inspection in good repair, very clean, and well kept; no new buildings were erected during the year. The grounds (six acres) were well cultivated as a market garden, and the crops remunerative.

Health and general condition.—For the most part satisfactory, but one lad soon after his admission to the school was struck with fever and died of the disease after his removal to hospital. No other serious illness was reported, and the health of the other inmates of the school was very good during the year.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager states that the conduct of the inmates of the reformatory was, with some few exceptions, satisfactory in 1879. Several boys absconded from the school but were, except in one instance, recaptured.

The system of marks in force in the establishment, with privileges for good conduct works well. Summer excursions to the country, visits to the Zoological Gardens, and to the sea for bathing are found to be most conducive to the health and good conduct of the boys, who are reported to be obedient, respectful, and submissive. They do their work cheerfully and are contented.

Educational state.—Three hours daily are devoted to the scholastic teaching of the inmates of the reformatory; reading, writing, dictation, arithmetic, geography, and grammar are taught, and the progress of the boys during the past year was creditable to their teacher, who holds a certificate under the Board of National Education.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

The Rev. H. Hamilton, Examiner to the Church Education Society, in his examination of the pupils of this school at the close of the year, reports that the answering in catechism and Church formularies was very good. He was also satisfied with the answering in Scripture, but he considers the course too long. He sugests as an improvement that the boys should prepare a regular course in Scripture, say a Gospel and Book in the Old Testament. He adds "the master and teachers have a most responsible and laborious task," and he considers all their arrangements are very good. He praises in his report the orderly conduct of the pupils.

Industrial training.—Shoemaking, tailoring, carpentry, turning, and box-making are taught. The small steam-engine in use here does good work. The boys are employed on the land; feed pigs and poultry. They are industrious, and appear to take an interest in their work.

Staff.—Mr. and Mrs. Hanna, the master and matron, continue to merit the confidence of the Committee, and I am well satisfied with their management of the Institution. They are, in my opinion, well qualified for the situation they hold. They are assisted by a well-trained teacher. Two experienced tradesmen instruct the boys in shoemaking and carpentry.

The Hon. Secs., Rev. J. H. Monahan, D.D., and Rev. P. R. S. Collins, B.D., devote unceasing attention to the management of the School, and carefully look to the welfare of the boys.

Discharges in 1879.—Thirteen lads were discharged in 1879; 10 of these were sent to friends or employment, 2 enlisted in H.M. service, and 1 died.

Total cost for 1879, £721 15*s.* 9*d.*, making cost per head £25 15*s.* 6*d.* Industrial profit, £106 16*s.* 5*d.*

Results.—Of 23 cases discharged in 1876–7–8, 19 are doing well, 1 has been lost sight of, 2 have been reconvicted, and 1 is doubtful.

The manager keeps up a correspondence with his former pupils, and the letters which he receives from all parts of the world are most gratifying. Many of the boys now fill good and respectable situations.

Reformatory for Protestant Girls, 103, Cork-street, Dublin.

Certified 12th April, 1859.

Inspected 2nd December, 1879.

Average daily number of inmates in 1879, 23.

State of premises.—I found, on my inspection, the premises of this School in good repair, orderly, very clean, and well kept—everything in its place; and the precise system which Miss Cooke, the lady superintendent, carries out in the Institution, is most advantageous to the girls as an effectual training to habits which are most beneficial to them in after-life.

Health and general condition.—Excellent in 1879; no serious illness; no death. The appearance of the girls shows the great care bestowed on them by the lady superintendent of the School.

Conduct and discipline.—The general conduct of the inmates in 1879 was satisfactory. Offences few and trifling. Punishments chiefly deprivation of marks, separation from companions, or reduction of diet. An admirable spirit prevails amongst the girls under the firm but motherly discipline which has been established in the School.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

They appear much attached to Miss Cooke, their kind superintendent, and frequently write to her after they leave the Institution.

Educational state.—Reading, writing, dictation, arithmetic, geography, grammar, English history, and the Holy Scriptures are taught. The pupils sing in harmony together. The following is the result of their examination in February, 1880, by the Rev. Hugh Hamilton, Examiner of the Church Education Society :—

"*Cork-street Reformatory.*—Exd. 2nd and 6th Feb., 1880.
"1. Scripture, upper classes V. good, lower irregular.
"2. Catechism and Ch. F., V. good.
"3. Arithmetic, not advanced—girls do not see value of much arithmetic.
"4. Spelling, V. good.
"5. Eng. grammar, higher classes V. good, rest beginning.
"6. Geog., V. good.
"7. Eng. Hist., 3 or 4 V. good, the rest beginning.
"8. Composition, V. good.
"9. Handwriting, V. good.

"All can read except one girl, aged 15, who came in lately. The Reformatory is very different from other schools—some girls are admitted at 15 who have never learned anything, and some who have been under bad influences. My examination for girls from 19 to 14 was such as I should give to girls of 12 to 13. I had only one aged 10, and one 11. The appearance of the School is greatly in its favour, and I could see nothing to remind me of what is called the 'criminal class.' There is considerable individual improvement. The teacher, Miss Fitzgerald, considers that the answering in arithmetic was below their knowledge."

Industrial training.—Besides general house-work, the girls are taught to cut out and make their own clothing; and they likewise do all the needlework for Rehoboth Reformatory. They are taught the use of the sewing-machine, knit socks and stockings, and work for the public. The managers state that more orders for work are received than can be executed with the punctuality they would desire. The girls are taught cookery, washing and laundry-work, and to make themselves generally useful. Strict cleanliness and tidy habits are insisted on, in order that the girls may make good domestic servants after they leave the Institution.

A profit of £4 3*s.* 3*d.* per head, earned by the girls on the sale of their work during 1879, is the best evidence of their skill and industry.

Staff.—Miss Cooke manages this School with zeal and efficiency. Her assistant, Miss Fitzgerald, is also most diligent. Additional assistants are provided when required.

Discharges in 1879.—Two returned to friends, and 3 were placed in employment.

Total cost for 1879, £510 1*s.* 6*d.*, making the average cost £22 3*s.* 6*d.* per head. Industrial profits, £95 16*s.* 3*d.*

Results.—Of 10 young offenders discharged during 1876–7–8, nine are doing well, and 1 has been lost sight of.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

County of Galway.

St. Joseph's Reformatory School for Roman Catholic Girls, Ballinasloe.—Certified 23rd December, 1863.

Inspected 17th June and 8th August, 1879.

Average number of inmates in 1879, 39.

State of Premises.—I found on my inspections of this Reformatory the buildings in good repair and order, very clean, and well kept.

The dressed grounds and the conservatories, under the charge of the girls, still continue to be kept in a most creditable manner.

Health and general condition.—Most satisfactory in 1879. No death or illness of a serious nature occurred in the school during the year. The girls are well cared, and look robust, cheery, and happy.

Conduct and discipline.—An excellent tone prevails in the school. The girls are respectful, docile, obedient, and industrious, and those who are longest in the school feel it a duty to deter any misbehaviour amongst new comers, who gradually yield to the good influence in the school. Some, who at first were refractory, are now entirely reformed. I may add that nowhere is the reformation of young offenders more effectually carried out than in this school.

Educational State.—The scholastic education of the girls is well attended to. Reading, writing, dictation, arithmetic, and geography are taught according to the programme of the Board of National Education. The girls are well instructed in singing, and their general progress is satisfactory; Hullah's system is taught.

Industrial training.—Needlework in its various branches is well taught in this school. The girls make their own dresses and understand the use of the sewing and knitting machines. They make and bake all the bread used in the establishment. They care pigs and poultry. Housework is aleo taught. The girls are instructed in cooking, washing, and to make up fine linen.

Strict cleanliness and orderly habits are enforced as part of their training to fit the inmates for domestic service.

Staff.—Mrs. Mary Burke, assisted by three Sisters of Mercy, manage the reformatory.

Discharges in 1879.—Twelve were discharged, 1 of whom was apprenticed to a dressmaker, the others were sent to different situations.

Total cost in 1879, £1,158 6*s.* 8*d.*, making cost per head £29 7*s.* 9*d.* Industrial profit, £66 9*s.* 5*d.*

Results.—Of 34 cases discharged in 1876–7–8, 30 are known to be doing well, 2 have since died, 1 has been lost sight of, and 1 reconvicted.

King's County.

Reformatory School for Roman Catholic Boys, Philipstown.—Certified 22nd December, 1870.

Inspected 27th Feb., 22nd June, 12th July, 19th Sep., 1879.

Average number of inmates in 1879, 242.

State of premises.—A large iron cellular building, containing 250 cells with appliances, was purchased from Government by the Managers of this reformatory in 1879.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

It had been erected for the accommodation of convicts when Philipstown was a convict depot, but, having been disused for many years, had fallen into disrepair. It has now been thoroughly overhauled. The roof, which was in a bad condition, has been reglazed, stanched, and the entire structure has been put into good repair. The building has now been fitted up as a dormitory for the elder boys, in which each sleeps in a separate cell. This arrangement is found to answer the object intended, and is, in my opinion, the best plan for a dormitory in a Reformatory.

During 1879 the school-room has been remodelled and furnished with new desks, maps, and requisites; a handsome recreation hall, over the school-room, has also been completed, and has been suitably fitted up. Other improvements have been made, but all the buildings require to be heated. This is a grave defect, which must be remedied. The dormitory for the younger boys requires some appliances, and a suitable lavatory should be at once fitted up in the adjoining apartment.

Health and general condition very satisfactory in 1879. No serious illness; no death during the year. Situated on a gravel bank, adjoining the bog of Allen, the Philipstown Institution has always been most healthy.

Conduct and discipline.—The Manager reports that the general conduct of the boys in 1879 was satisfactory. He states, they manifest a cheerful and willing spirit for work, and give little trouble. There were, however, six cases of absconding; all were retaken, but the sentence of one had previously expired, and he could not be detained.

Educational state.—Reading, writing, dictation, arithmetic, and geography, are taught. Religious instruction is given on two days weekly, besides on Sundays and holidays.

A good brass band has been formed in the school, under an efficient master, and the boys play difficult music with skill and ability.

Six brothers, assisted by monitors chosen from amongst the best qualified boys, teach in the school.

Industrial training.—Cabinet-making, carpentry, tailoring, shoemaking, smiths' work, printing, baking, gas-making, harness-making, plumbing and fitting, cooperage and stonecutting are taught. The boys work on the farm (115 acres of good land), and have care of pigs, cattle, horses, and sheep.

Staff.—Rev. P. Newman, Manager, with a staff of 29 officers, consisting of a chaplain, 15 brothers, and 8 trades' instructors manage the Institution.

Discharges.—Forty-seven boys were discharged in 1879. The Manager reports that of these 44 were placed in employment, 2 returned to their friends, and the term of detention of 1 boy who absconded expired while absent from the school.

Total cost in 1879, £5,757 3*s.* 5*d.*, making the cost per head £23 15*s.* 9*d.* Industrial profit, £405 0*s.* 8*d.*

Results.—Of the 309 boys discharged during the years 1876–7–8, 249 are stated to be doing well; 41 were reconvicted, 7 lost sight of, 6 doubtful, and 6 have since died. When, from the overcrowding of Glencree Reformatory in 1870, it was decided to certify the old Convict Prison at Philipstown, the certificate was given to the managers of Glencree Reformatory on the understanding that both institutions, being under one government, would establish a joint system of supervision over offenders on licence and discharged from their schools. This has not been done, and magistrates and judges with good reason complain of the results consequent on the neglect.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

County Limerick.

St. Joseph's Reformatory School for Roman Catholic Girls, Clare-street, Limerick.—Certified 25th January, 1859.

Inspected 2nd May, 5th September, and 24th November, 1879.

Average daily number of inmates in 1879, 48.

State of premises.—I found the premises clean, orderly, and well kept on all my visits. There is abundant accommodation in this school, but the buildings are old and unsuitable. The managers have now purchased an adjoining site on which a new school building with proper appliances will be erected. I trust that another year will not be permitted to pass without carrying out the necessary arrangements for the completion of the works. I am informed that between £3,000 and £4,000 will be expended on the new buildings.

Health and general condition.—No death or serious illness occurred in this school in 1879. The inmates are strong and healthy, and show the care bestowed on them. They appear cheery and happy.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports favourably of the conduct of the girls during the year. She states that they are obedient, docile, very industrious, and easily managed. The main success in the management of girls of their class in this and other well managed reformatories is due to the fact that they are never left alone without a sister in charge. They are kindly treated and become attached to the school. After discharge they visit their former companions frequently, and those who have emigrated have written letters full of gratitude and with fond remembrance of the days they spent in the school.

Educational state.—Reading, writing, arithmetic, dictation, and geography are taught the girls. They receive some instruction in vocal music, but it is not well taught.

Industrial training.—This department is successfully carried on, and, although the number of inmates in 1879 averaged only 48, a profit of £152 9*s.* 11*d.* was realized by their labour during the year, for the most part by laundry work, which is well taught. The girls also are instructed in needlework in all its branches, dressmaking and millinery. They make all the clothes they wear, they do crochet work, knit quilts, and work embroidery. They are now employed in the manufacture of Limerick lace under a competent instructor. Their work gives great satisfaction, and promises to be remunerative.

The girls likewise bake bread, do house work, and are employed in the garden.

Staff.—Mrs. M. A. Bartley, with a staff of five Sisters of the Order of the Good Shepherd, managed the school in 1879.

Seven girls were discharged in 1879, of whom 6 were sent to employment or to friends, and 1 emigrated.

Total cost for 1879, £1,085 13*s.* 11*d.*, making cost per head, £22 12*s.* 4*d.* Industrial profits, £152 9*s.* 11*d.*

Results.—Of 28 discharged during 1876–7–8, 25 are doing well, 1 has been lost sight of, 1 is doubtful, and 1 reconvicted.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

County Monaghan.

Spark's Lake Reformatory for Roman Catholic Girls.

Certified 29th July, 1859.

Inspected 7th March, 8th July, 1879.

Average daily number of inmates in 1879, 62.

State of premises.—Towards the close of 1879 the manager had plans and specifications drawn out by W. Hague, esq., C.E., an able architect, for the erection of a new laundry, dormitory, bath-room, and other appliances in connexion with this school, which were submitted to me for approval. They have since been placed in the hands of the builder, and it is calculated that the new buildings will be completed before the close of 1880.

The managers of this school have, on the present occasion, as hitherto, shown an earnest anxiety to carry out any suggestions which I have made.

It is proposed that the new laundry will be so constructed that the drying closet can be used at the end of each week, when the laundry work is completed, as a sweating room for a Turkish bath, in which the children can have all the advantages of such a valuable sanitary arrangement without the expenditure of extra fuel which the ordinary Turkish bath generally entails. A hot water plunge bath is also being provided.

The school buildings were clean, orderly, and in good repair when I visited them.

The water main laid down from the lake fully answers the object intended.

Health and general condition.—Very satisfactory in 1879. I found the inmates on both my visits to the school in excellent health, and well cared. No deaths or serious illness occurred in it during the year. The medical officer of the establishment is constant in his attendance on the inmates, and a liberal supply of cod-liver oil with other medicaments are given to those who require them. A generous diet, of which eggs and other extras form a part, is freely given, and has been attended with the best results.

The proposed new Turkish bath will, when completed, add another appliance conducive to the health of the inmates of the school.

Conduct and discipline.—In the beginning of 1879 a more complete separation between the two classes of inmates in the school was carried out, in order that the younger girls should be altogether removed from the possibility of contamination by intercourse with older and more vicious companions. This change at first gave rise to a bad spirit amongst the latter, which was, however, soon, although with difficulty, checked. The result has been most beneficial, and at present an excellent spirit prevails in the school. The girls are for the most part obedient, docile, and respectful to their officers. No attempt at absconding occurred in the school during the year, and no grave offence has been reported.

Educational state.—Three hours daily are devoted to the scholastic and moral instruction of the inmates. Reading, writing, dictation and arithmetic are taught, and the school has favourably progressed during the year, but many of the girls were quite illiterate when admitted. Good writing is particularly cultivated in this school, and I saw some specimens of ornamental writing by the girls most creditable to their instructors.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Singing is also well taught, and the girls sung on my visit the National Anthem well in harmony together.

Industrial training.—The girls are instructed in dress-making, mantua-making, and vest-making, plain and ornamental needle-work, braiding, &c., as well as the in use of the sewing and knitting machines. They wash and make up fine linen. They cook and are taught the duties of house servants. They work in the garden, and on the grounds, and are trained to dairy management, to milk cows, make butter, and feed cattle, pigs, and poultry.

Staff.—Mrs. Angela Crotty and six Sisters of the Order of St. Louis manage the school.

Discharges.—Sixteen girls were discharged in 1879, of whom 5 went to employment, 11 returned to their friends, and 1 was transferred to High Park to remove her from local influences.

Total cost in 1879, £1,446 2*s.* 7*d.*, making the average cost £23 6*s.* 6*d.*, per head. Industrial profit in 1879, £133 7*s.* 4d.

Results.—Of the 40 girls discharged in 1876–7–8, 30 are known to be doing well, 2 are doubtful, 6 were re-convicted, and 2 have been lost sight of. Some of the girls now hold good situations with credit to themselves, and keep up a correspondence with the manager.

It will be seen from the above that with the two exceptions above mentioned all the young offenders discharged from this school within the last three years have been traced, a circumstance most creditable to the management.

County of Wicklow.

St. Kevin's Reformatory School for Roman Catholic Boys, Glencree, Enniskerry.—Certified March 12, 1859.

Inspected 8th September, 1879.

Average daily number of inmates in 1879, 259.

State of premises.—Notwithstanding that a sum amounting to £1,067 5*s.* 9*d.* has, it is stated, been expended on the buildings of this school in 1879 yet much remains to be done to make them suitable for present requirements. The chapel has been heated by hot water pipes, and the manager hopes to be able to utilize the apparatus for heating the dormitory and schools also.

The workshops for cabinet-making, carpentry, shoemaking, and smiths' work have been much improved, and have been furnished with some excellent machinery, but the workshops in the old building are not suitably placed, and I have suggested that the disused cabinet-makers' workshop should be fitted up instead.

I regret to find that the proposed play hall for the use of the boys in severe weather has not been erected, nor have the baths and other appliances so much required been provided.

I have year after year pointed out these defects to the managers without results, but they plead want of funds. Had the managers of a reformatory power to borrow money from the Board of Works on the same terms as the other public institutions in the kingdom, I would then be in a position to insist on the necessary appliances being provided.

The large dormitory was, when I made my inspection, much overcrowded, and the furniture and bedding in it for the use of the boys

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

in a very bad state. Lately, however, it has been much improved, the bedsteads have been repaired and new bedding provided.

Health and general condition.—No serious illness or death occurred in the school during the year 1879, and the health of the inmates was considered satisfactory.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports favourably of the conduct of the boys, a good spirit is stated to have prevailed, and grave offences were few during the year. I regret, however, to add that 12 boys absconded from the school during 1879—four, twice. All, with one exception, were re-taken, and one got a further term of imprisonment of one month, and 5 years in the Reformatory, for his misconduct.

Educational state.—Three hours are devoted daily to scholastic teaching. Reading, writing, dictation, arithmetic, some mensuration, grammar, geography are taught. The teacher holds a certificate under the Board of National Education.

Industrial training.—The boys are instructed in tailoring, shoemaking, carpentry wheelwright's and smith's work, cabinet-making, turning, wood carving, masonry, stone cutting and quarrying, harness-making, baking, gas-making, painting and glazing, as well as farm work. In the shoemaking department great improvements have been made within the year, and additional machinery procured to economise the labour of the boys. The harness-making too has progressed favourably. Some additional land has been reclaimed and fenced.

Staff.—Rev. M. Gaughran managed this school in 1879, but during the present year he resigned and has been succeeded by Rev. D. M'Intyre. The other members of the staff comprise one clergyman, 14 lay brothers, a schoolmaster, tailor, mason, carpenter, stonecutter, quarrier, blacksmith, harness-maker, bandmaster, and night watchman.

Discharges.—Seventy-one discharged, 12 to employment, 45 to friends, 11 enlisted, 2 absconded—term expired, 1 transferred to Upton.

Total cost £7,528 13*s.* 6*d.*, of which £1,067 5*s.* 9*d.* was for building, making the cost per head £24 18*s.* 11*d.* Industrial profits £284 6*s.* 1*d.*

Results.—165 discharged in 1876-7-8, of whom 3 have since died, 136 are stated to be doing well, 4 are doubtful, 17 have been convicted, and 5 lost sight of.

Certified Industrial Schools.

County of Antrim.

The Ulster Industrial School Training Ship "Gibraltar" for Protestant Boys, Belfast.—Certified 22nd June, 1872.

Inspected 20th November, 1879.

Average daily number of inmates in 1879, 298.

State of premises.—I was much pleased with the scrupulous cleanliness order, and general condition of the ship on my inspection at the close of the year 1879. The ventilation is now excellent since the cutting of the ports on the orlop deck, and the general appearance of the boys shows the care bestowed on them by the commandant of the ship, Captain Kerby, R.N., and his staff. No important change was made in the ship or its management in 1879, but a sum of £343 12*s.* 5*d.* was expended on necessary repairs and improvements during the year.

Health and general condition.—Eleven deaths, all from scrofula or tubercularis, occurred among the inmates of the ship during 1879.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

The medical officer, Dr. Walton Browne, reports that he is quite confident the boys had the seeds of the disease implanted in their systems at the time of their admission, although they were then apparently healthy, but he has no doubt that the lung disease which eventually carried off seven of their number was excited by the exceptionally cold winter of 1879. He adds, "The general health of the boys on board the ship was satisfactory. No epidemic visited the *Gibraltar* during 1879, with the exception of four cases of measles which were at once isolated and removed to hospital."

On my visit the sick ward was almost empty, and the sanitary arrangements on board excellent. Indeed the care and attention to details of Captain Kerby in this respect cannot be surpassed. The ship was quite free from bilge and perfectly sweet.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports most favourably of the general conduct of the inmates of the ship in 1879, but one boy misconducted himself, and he was sent to the Malone Reformatory.

Influenced by judicious rewards and a kind but firm treatment the boys as a rule show themselves worthy of the confidence placed in them. They are respectful, obedient, cheery, and happy.

Educational state—The school is well conducted under Mr. Patterson and his assistant. Mr. Patterson holds a high certificate under the Board of National Education, and Mr. Quinn, his assistant, is likewise duly qualified. The programme of the Board of National Education is carefully followed, and some of the senior boys act as monitors.

The educational state of the 104 boys admitted in 1879 is shown under:—

Read well,	2	Write well,	5	Cypher well,	1
" imperfectly,	70	" imperfectly,	56	" imperfectly,	52
" not at all,	32	" not at all,	43	" not at all,	51

The following was the proficiency of the 278 boys on board at close of year:—

Read well,	157	Write well,	147	Cypher well,	142
" imperfectly,	131	" imperfectly,	132	" imperfectly,	137
" not at all,	10	" not at all,	19	" not at all,	19

The school was inspected at the beginning of 1880, by J. Morell, esq., Head Inspector of National Schools, and the following is a copy of his report:—

"I have this day examined the boys of the Training Ship in the several subjects laid down in the school programme—in reading, spelling, penmanship, arithmetic, grammar, and geography. The proficiency in all branches is creditable, and in some subjects—spelling, writing, and arithmetic—very good. Throughout the school there is ample evidence of efficient and sustained work on the part of the teachers and pupils. Throughout all parts of the ship neatness, order, and cleanliness, are carefully attended to. The discipline is excellent, the business of the school goes on quietly and efficiently without bustle or confusion. It would be hard to overestimate the amount of good done, year after year, by the Training Ship, in the reclaiming, training, and education of so many boys, who, a few years ago, were pests in our town, leading lives of idleness and sin. Captain Kerby and the several officers under him deserve the best thanks of the community for the efficient manner in which their various duties are discharged."

"(Signed), "JAMES MORELL,
"Head Inspector, National Schools.

25th March, 1880."

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Industrial training.—The majority of the boys being destined for a seafaring life they are carefully instructed in every branch of a seaman's duty. A gunnery instructor has been appointed, and increased attention given to the various drills during the year. In addition to boating and seamanship in every branch the boys are taught carpentry, tailoring, shoemaking, sailmaking, and swimming. Music is also taught to those who have a taste for it. The brass band is a great source of amusement and instruction to the boys: the bandmaster, Mr. Northcott, is an efficient teacher, and the band can now play the most difficult pieces of music. On the day of my visit the National Anthem and other airs were executed in a most creditable manner. The boys all make and mend their own clothes, and are trained to habits of order, cleanliness, and discipline, which will be very beneficial to them in after life on board ship.

Staff.—I have much pleasure in again reporting very favourably of the staff of this ship. The Committee express themselves well satisfied with the management of the establishment, and consider that the most is made of the boys committed to their care. The Hon. Secretary, A. Dent, esq., devotes much of his time gratuitously to the affairs, office work, and superintendence of the Institution. Captain Kerby, R.N., the Captain Superintendent, has charge of the ship. He is most zealous and efficient, and is assisted by 14 sub-officers.

Results.—Of 146 boys discharged during 1876–7–8, 96 are doing well; 43 have not been heard of for some time. This, of course, is in many cases the result of the occupation of the boys who are absent at sea. Three have since died, and 4 are doubtful.

Eleven boys died during the year; 9, whose term of detention had expired, returned to their friends, and 7 obtained situations on shore; 1 was committed to a reformatory; 14 entered the merchant service.

Total cost in 1879, £5,186 11*s.* 8*d.*, of which £343 12*s.* 5*d.* was expended on the Ship. Cost per head, £16 5*s.* 0*d.*

Since the opening of the Institution 592 boys were received into the Ship, 294 have been discharged to various employments, leaving 298 on board on 31st December, 1879. During the year 1879 104 were admitted and 49 discharged.

General Remarks.—The Committee in their report for 1879, with good reason thankfully acknowledge the measure of success which has attended their efforts in aid of homeless and destitute boys. They add that, although not perfect, the Institution has been the means of doing much good in Belfast and the surrounding country, and I anticipate with them that, in future years, it will be still more useful. Many of the boys have now spent the required number of years under instruction for admission into the Royal Navy, and the Committee express a hope that through the Royal Navy Reserve they may be enabled to enrol a number of boys for service on board H.M. ships. They complain, however, that the standard for admission is still very high, and many boys fall short of it as to age, chest measurement, &c. The suggestions thrown out by Admiral Phillimore, the late Inspector of Reserves, as to exercise and drilling, have, however, been attended with good results. Admiral Phillimore has been succeeded in his command by H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, who is now Admiral Superintendent of Naval Reserves, and I have no doubt that his Royal Highness will fully carry out the intentions of his predecessor.

The Gibraltar training ship is the only Industrial School for Protestant boys in Ulster, hence all boys of that denomination, no matter how young, must be admitted to it, or be deprived of the benefits of the

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Industrial Schools Act, as the Belfast magistrates object to send children to the schools at Dublin and Cork.

For the above reason, I have long felt that an industrial school for young boys on shore is urgently required in Belfast, and I have suggested that it be managed in connexion with the training ship. I have brought the matter under the notice of the committee, but they have not the funds which would be required to found such an institution, as their debt to the Admiralty for fitting out the ship has not yet been altogether paid off, and they consider they would not be justified in incurring further liability. In England, boys under 12 years of age are not admitted on board training ships, as other schools exist to which they can be sent.

It is most desirable that the statutable powers of the Board of Works to advance money on loan for public purposes be extended to promote the objects of Reformatory and Industrial schools in Ireland. Were such powers granted, a loan on good security could be obtained to enable the establishment of a school on shore connected with the Gibraltar, and a sailing tender purchased to send boys to sea during the summer months.

Hampton House Industrial School for Protestant Girls, Balmoral, Belfast.

Certified 13th April, 1874.

Inspected 29th July, 1879.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention in 1879,	60
Do., in excess of limit,	1
Voluntary inmates,	3

State of premises.—A sum amounting to £106 9*s.* 10*d.* was expended on improvements, repairs, and furniture for this School in 1879. I found the buildings, on my inspection, in sound repair, scrupulously clean, well kept, and very orderly. The tidy habits which the lady superintendent in the management of the Institution, enforces amongst the inmates, are valuable adjuncts for the training of the girls for their future career when they leave the Institution. The refectory which it is proposed to erect has not yet been built.

Health and general condition.—Very satisfactory in 1879; no serious illness; no death. The girls are well cared, and show the attention paid to their wants.

Conduct and discipline.—An excellent spirit prevails in the establishment. The girls are respectful, obedient, docile, and for the most part truthful and honest. They are tolerant to each other, cheery, and happy. The manager reports that in no instance did any insubordination show itself amongst the children; and a progressive improvement is observable after they have been some time under the discipline of the School.

Educational state.—A good primary education is given. Reading, writing, dictation, geography, and arithmetic are taught. The girls are ins truoted in vocal music, and sing well in harmony together.

The School is in connexion with the Down and Connor and Dromore Diocesan Board of Religious Education, and at the last yearly examination, held by Mr. Darly, their inspector, he reported that a considerable improvement was observable in the answering of the girls, who were

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

awarded several certificates, and 26 out of the 46 presented for examination passed to his satisfaction.

Industrial training.—Dressmaking and other branches of needlework, and knitting are taught. The girls are instructed in all departments of house-work. They cook, wash, and make up fine linen, learn housemaid's work, stain and polish floors and the furniture of the Institution. The girls are taught to milk cows and make butter. The elder girls care the younger children placed in their charge, and are thus trained to be children's maids in private families.

Staff.—Miss Woodroffe, president of the Church Deaconess' Institute, Cork, was, in 1879, manager, under a committee, of this School. Two ladies belonging to the Sisterhood resided on the premises, and were assisted by two paid officers—a schoolmistress and workmistress.

The present corresponding manager of the School and Hon. Secretary is John Coates, esq. Miss R. Thorpe is superintendent.

Total cost in 1879, £1,252 15*s.* 3*d.*, of which £26 3*s.* 11*d.* was for building, making the cost per head, £19 3*s.* 3*d.* Industrial profits, £18 9*s.* 7*d.*

Results.—Ten girls discharged during 1876–7–8; 8 doing well, and 2 doubtful.

St. Patrick's Industrial School for Roman Catholic Boys, Milltown, Belfast.

Certified 27th August, 1869.

Inspected 29th July and 4th November, 1879.

Average daily number of inmates under limit of rules, .	91
Voluntary inmates, ...	2

State of premises.—In July, 1879, the then Chief Secretary having intimated to me his willingness to grant an increase in the number of children to be admitted into this School, I at once visited the Institution, and arranged, at an interview with four members of the managing committee, that certain additions and alterations should be made in the buildings and appliances provided, in order that the full number of boys (150) which the Chief Secretary promised to sanction could be accommodated in the School. At that time, as some boys (very urgent cases) who had been committed, were waiting for admission into the School, the Chief Secretary kindly permitted that, pending the completion of the necessary alterations and buildings, 35 additional children might be at once added to the then limit of 75, making a total of 110. The rules were accordingly then sanctioned for that number. In November following, having again visited the School, I submitted, for the further approval of the Chief Secretary, that as the works required were being satisfactorily carried out, the full number of boys promised (150) might be at once sanctioned, without waiting until the alterations were completed, which was accordingly done.

I am happy to say that the result of the increase in the number of inmates has been very satisfactory. I see a decided improvement in the appearance of the boys and the stimulus to trades industries has been very beneficial.

The promise, however, made to me by the managers, on my interview with them in July, 1879, that milch-cows should be provided for the School, and a cow-byre erected, has not yet been fulfilled, although twelve months (as I write) have now elapsed since the promise was made. I consider it is a mistake in the management of an Institution, in the

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

country, which contains 150 children—some very young—should not have a single horned beast on the premises, either to supply milk or to train the boys to farm-yard management.

I regret, also, that a bakehouse has not been erected to supply the establishment with bread, and to teach the boys a trade which would be useful to them in after-life.

The manager reports that a sum amounting to £500 5*s.*, has been expended on the buildings and improvements made during the year.

A large mill adjoining this school, having good water-power with a small quantity of land, has likewise been purchased from the Town Council of Belfast for a sum of £1,000. The mill is at present let to a tenant, but I trust that it will ultimately be utilized in the instruction of the boys in trades industries.

The extensive People's Garden in the neighbourhood of the School has been much used by the boys, and exercises a beneficial effect on their health.

Health and general condition.—The boys were, on my inspection, in good health, and I was informed that no death or serious illness occurred in the school during the year.

Conduct and discipline.—Stated to be very satisfactory. The boys on my visits appeared to be well conducted and industrious.

Educational state.—A good primary English education is taught. Mr. Collins, the superintendent and head master of the school, holds a first class certificate from the Board of National Education, and the programme of the Board is followed.

A good brass band has now been provided under a competent teacher, and the National Anthem was well played by the boys on my late visit.

Industrial training.—The instruction given in shoemaking in this school is most creditable, and I am informed that the work of the boys brings the highest price in the market. The cabinet-makers' work is also excellent. Tailoring is well taught the boys.

A large class of young boys are employed in knitting. The use of the sewing machine is likewise taught.

The boys work on the farm of 4½ acres, and the crops are excellent. The tilling of the land is well carried out with good results; some swine are kept on the farm.

Staff (non-resident).—Rev. J. P. Greene (Administrator, St. Mary's), corresponding manager.

(*Resident*).—Mr. C. Collins, superintendent; Mrs. Collins, matron; Miss Connolly, housekeeper; John Killeen, H. M'Court, and P. Daly, assistants.

A land steward, drill instructor, and four trades instructors, are also employed.

Total cost in 1879, £3,094 12*s.* 10*d.* Cost per head, £27 17*s.* 11*d.* Industrial profit, £188 3*s.* 11*d.*

Results.—Of 17 boys discharged during 1876–7–8, 16 are doing well; 1 has been lost sight of.

One of the boys belonging to this school, Charles Menary, enlisted in 1874 in the 13th Light Infantry, and served in the late war in Africa, where he soon rose by his good conduct to the grade of corporal. He volunteered to bring a broken waggon from Fort Faugh-a-Ballagh to Fort Weber through the enemy's country, but being attacked by a large body of the enemy (upwards of 100) during the night, two of his men deserted him, the third and he fought until they were both severely wounded, Menary more especially. He was afterwards found, and car-

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

ried into Fort Weber, where he was invalided for discharge on a pension of 1*s.* 6*d.* per day; but as men were then much wanted he gave up the pension, electing to serve with his regiment, and marched with them to Ulundi, his health, however, broke down, on the march his wounds opened afresh, and he was at the termination of the war sent home to Devonport Hospital. The brave boy has now returned to Belfast, his native place, but is incapable of earning his bread by reason of the wounds received in action. He was at Devonport only given an allowance of 1*s.* 3*d.* per day for one year, but a memorial is in course of signature to the Secretary of State for War to procure for him an adequate pension. Nothing can be stronger than the testimonials for good conduct and bravery which he holds from the officers under whom he served during the campaign.

ST. PATRICK'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, CRUMLIN-ROAD, BELFAST.—Certified 27th August, 1869.

Inspected 29th July, 1879.

Average number of inmates under limitation of rules, .	60
Do. under orders of detention, but not paid for out of Treasury Grant, ...	10·4
Voluntary inmates, ...	42

State of Premises.—I found the buildings of this school on my inspection in a creditable state of cleanliness, order, and discipline, a sum of £60 having been expended on repairs and judicious improvements during the year. The managers having applied for an increase in the limit under the rules, I visited the institution and found that there was accommodation for 100 children, besides the voluntary inmates then in the school (42), and the limit was accordingly extended from 60 to that number.

Health and general condition.—One death occurred in the school from inflammation of the lungs, but the general health of the inmates was very good, and no serious illness is reported amongst them. The children are well cared by the sisters in charge, and show the attention paid to their wants.

Conduct and discipline.—The conduct of the girls in the school was for the most part satisfactory in 1879, and, with one exception, faults few and trifling.

In the instance above referred to, it became necessary to have the girl (M. B.) committed to a reformatory for breach of rules. This girl had been an inmate of the school since December, 1872, having been committed when only eight years of age. No other serious punishment was reported, and when I visited the school I was pleased with the general demeanour and appearance of the girls.

Educational state.—Reading, writing, grammar, dictation, geography, and arithmetic are taught under competent instructors. The girls also learn vocal and instrumental music, and, on my visit, they sang the National Anthem and other pieces of music in a very creditable manner.

Religious instruction is duly given, and the Diocesan Inspector held two examinations, at which the children answered creditably. On the last examination 76 girls received premiums for good answering.

Industrial training.—Needlework in all its branches—dressmaking and mantua-making, knitting, braiding, embroidery in gold and silver,

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

and machine-working are well taught. The girls work in the laundry and make up fine linen. House-work is also taught, and the elder girls wash, dress, and attend to the younger children.

Staff.—Rev. A. Macaulay, corresponding manager. Two Sisters of Mercy have charge of the school, and are assisted by 2 teachers, 3 dressmakers, laundress, and servant.

Total cost in 1879, £1,600 14*s.* 7*d.*, of which £60 was for building, making the average cost per head £25 13*s.* 6*d.*; industrial profit, £24 9*s.* 2*d.*

Results, 1876–7–8.—Twenty-two discharged; 16 doing well, 1 since dead, 1 lost sight of, and 4 doubtful.

County of Cavan.

St. Joseph's Industrial School for Roman Catholic Girls, Cavan.

Certified 1st October, 1869.
Inspected 13th March, 1879.

Average number of inmates within limit of rules in 1879, .	87
Do., voluntary inmates, ...	3

State of Premises.—A sum of £246 10*s.* was expended in various improvements in the buildings of this school in 1879, and others are in progrsss.

The institution was always admirably managed by the good Sisters in charge, but the want of a proper laundry and some other appliances rendered their task one of difficulty; this want has, however, now been remedied, and I feel satisfied that the increased facilities for perfecting the girls in this important branch of their industrial education will be attended with good results.

Health and general condition.—The general health of the inmates during 1879 was satisfactory. One girl, whose period of detention in the school expired in 1878, but who, suffering from hereditary consumption, was unable to earn a livelihood outside, remained in the Institution, under the care of the Sisters, and died early in 1879 of the disease. No other death or serious illness occurred among the inmates, who are well cared, and evsry attention is paid to their wants. The sanitary arrangements of the school have lately been improved, but its position is not healthful.

Conduct and discipline.—An excellent spirit prevails among the girls, who are obedient, respectful, tidy in their habits, industrious, cheery, and happy; faults very few, and of a trifling nature.

Educational state.—This branch is carefully attended to in the school, and with satisfactory results. An excellent primary education is given to all, and those who manifest a marked taste for teaching have likewise every advantags given them to perfect themsslves in the higher branches of scholastic knowledge in order to qualify them to be teachers under the Board of National Education.

Vocal music is well taught in the school under competent instruction.

Industrial training.—Needlework in all its branches is also well taught in this school. The girls are carefully instructed in dressmaking and millinery work. They cut out and make all the clothes they wear; manufacture fine lace, embroider church furniture, make artificial flowers, and work at the sewing and knitting machines. They wash in the laundry, cook, and do houssmaids' work, stain and polish floors

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

and furniture, and the painting of the woodwork of the school is done by the girls. They are likewise taught dairy work, to milk cows, make butter, rear calves, pigs, and poultry.

Staff.—Mrs. C. M. Murphy, corresponding manager, assisted by 17 other religious Sisters of the Order of St. Clare. There are besides 2 scholastic teachers, gardener, laundress, and messenger.

Total cost of institution in 1879, £1,939 0*s.* 5*d.*; cost per head, £18 13*s.* 10*d.*; industrial profit, £180 14*s.* 6*d.*

Results.—Of 47 girls discharged during the years 1876–7–8, 43 are doing well, 2 are doubtful, and 2 have been lost sight of.

The Sisters correspond with the girls after their discharge, and all who reside within a convenient distance of the school frequently visit their former teachers.

County of Clare.

Ennis Industrial School for Roman Catholic Girls.

Certified 28th February, 1880.

This school not having been certified previous to the close of 1879 is merely named in this report in order that magistrates may be aware of its existence.

It lies in a very poor district, and promises to be a great boon to the County Clare, in which there is no other industrial school at present.

The scholastic teaching of the inmates is in connexion with the Board of National Education; the programme of the Board is carefully followed, and the school is inspected by its officers.

County of Cork.

St. Aloysius' Industrial School for Roman Catholic Girls, Clonakilty.—Certified 13th November, 1869.

Inspected 14th February, 1879.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention in 1879,	130
Voluntary inmates,	5
Under six,	3
In excess,	4
Average number of extern children who attend the National School attached to the institution, on roll, 576, attended,	414

State of premises.—This well managed school still continues to progress, and is now furnished with every appliance for the efficient training, comfort, and health of the children confided to the care of the managers. The fine dormitories, workrooms, schoolrooms, and outoffices are all suitable; the laundry, bakery, and farm buildings are fully equal to the requirements, and it must be most gratifying to the good Sisters in charge to see the favourable results which have been obtained through their personal labours, and the large outlay which they have made A sum of £88 10*s.* was expended on buildings during the year.

Health and general condition.—One child died of consumption in June of the year. The disease was hereditary, some members of the family having already fallen a victim to the malady. Measles also appeared

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

amongst the inmates in the spring, it being then rife in the neighbourhood, but all recovered. The health of the other children was excellent in 1879.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports very favourably of the conduct of the girls. She states that they are all that could be wished—grateful to their teachers, obedient, respectful, industrious, bright, cheery, and happy. Home influences are well carried out in this school.

Educational state.—Very satisfactory. The school is managed in connexion with the Board of National Education, and is attended by a large number of externs. The District Inspector of the Board, H. W. Rodgers, esq., reports, "I have carefully examined the pupils of the Industrial Department on five days, the proficiency is on the whole decidedly creditable." £40 18*s.* was earned for results, but, being for Industrial school inmates, was not paid.

The results earned by externs were £131 4*s.* 6*d.*, which is evidence of the very effective teaching in the school. Girls of superior intelligence are instructed in drawing and music, to qualify them for teachers in National schools. Hullah's system of vocal music is taught.

Industrial training.—Industries are well carried on in this school. Needlework in its different branches, dressmaking, millinery, lacework, embroidery, and the use of the sewing and knitting machines, are taught. The girls cut out and make all the clothes they wear. They are instructed to repair, wash, and make up the finer kinds of lace: They upholster mattresses, clean and polish furniture, do house work and laundry work, bake bread, cook, and make confectionery, milk cows, make butter, feed pigs and poultry, care bees, and work on the farm.

Staff.—Mrs. M. T. Murray, with a large staff of Sisters of Mercy, manage this establishment; they are assisted by three paid monitresses, a dressmaker, and a lacemaker.

Total cost in 1879 £2,625 16*s.* 5*d.*, of which £88 10*s.* was for building, making cost per head, £17 17*s.* 4*d.*; industrial profits, £160 7*s.* 7*d.*

Results.—Of 52 girls discharged during the years 1876-7-8, 51 are doing well, 1 has died.

I am well pleased with the improvements in this school, and its progress in the different departments. The manager reports that all the children provided with situations are doing well. They have gained the confidence of their employers, who speak highly of their conduct.

St. Coleman's Industrial School for Roman Catholic Girls, Belvedere, Queenstown.—Certified 5th Sept., 1870.

Inspected 16th May and 20th October, 1879.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention, in 1879, paid for out of Treasury Grant, . .	46
Do. not paid for (in excess of limit), . . .	1
Voluntary inmates, ...	30
Average number of externs who attend the National School on the premises—on roll 284, attended,	491.

State of premises.—A sum of £72 8*s.* 7*d.* was expended on repairs of the building of this school in 1879. I found them on my inspection in good repair, very clean, orderly, and well kept.

Health and general condition.—The health of the inmates of the school in 1879 was satisfactory, but one girl died, when on licence, of rapid consumption. No epidemic disease occurred in the school during

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

the year, and when I visited the children showed by their appearance the care bestowed on them.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that the conduct of the girls was most satisfactory, faults few, and serious punishments scarcely ever required. The inmates of the school appear cheery and happy.

Educational state.—This school is in connexion with the Board of National Education, and their programme is carefully followed. The District Inspector of the Board, John Brown, esq., reports that on his examination of the pupils for results in May, 1879, the externs attending the school earned £178 5*s.* for results, and he adds, "This is a very good school. One of the best convent schools I have ever examined. Reading very fair at sight, rather hurried, spelling fair generally, writing fair in junior, good in senior classes, proficiency in arithmetic unusually high—pupils work their test exercises neatly, quickly, and for the most part accurately; knowledge of grammar and geography pretty fair; needlework good, singing is well and drawing is fairly taught. State of school in other respects satisfactory."

Girls of superior intelligence are instructed in drawing, music, and the high branches of scholastic teaching. Hullah's system of vocal music is taught.

Industrial training.—Dressmaking, millinery, shirt-making, and other branches of needlework and machine-work are taught in this school. The girls do lacework, fancy and plain knitting, and work for the shops and for private families. They wash and make up fine linen, and make all the boots and shoes required in the establishment. They are taught by a competent artisan, and are proficient in the work. A home is attached to the school where the girls do farm work, milk cows, make butter, and care poultry.

Staff.—Mrs. Maria O'Neill, with four Sisters of Mercy, manage the school, assisted by an efficient teacher, a skilled machinist, a dressmaker, laundress, and two servants.

Total cost of establishment in 1879, £840 4*s.*, making average cost per head £17 17*s.* 6*d.* Industrial profits, £56 3*s.* 1*d.*

Results for 1876–7–8.—16 discharged, 13 are known to be doing well, 2 have been lost sight of, and 1 is doubtful.

OUR LADY OF MERCY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, KINSALE.—Certified 19th November, 1869.

Inspected 17th May, 1879.

Average number of inmates under order of detention, in 1879, paid for out of Treasury Grant, . .	150
Do. not paid for in excess of limit (one under age), .	5
Externs who attend the National Schools on the premises—on roll, 492; attended, . . .	271

State of premises.—A large sum, amounting to £1,075, was expended on buildings and improvements for this School in 1879. A new laundry was fitted up with drying-closet, hot and cold water pipes, and all necessary appliances for its efficient working. A large tank has been constructed, in order to secure a sufficient supply of water during continued dry weather. Many other alterations and improvements were made in the premises and buildings during the year, and the Institution may now be considered very complete. It was, when I visited, in admirable order, very clean, and well kept. The excellent organization of this School, which has been explained in former reports, cannot be surpassed

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Health and general condition.—One death from tubercular consumption is reported—the dire scourge which decimates the children of the class from which Industrial School children in Ireland spring. The health of the other inmates of the School was good in 1879, and no expense or care is epared to produce a healthy condition of the children when admitted. In April and May of 1879 the town and neighbourhood of Kinsale were afflicted by an attack of scarlatina, and several cases occurred in the School. Again, in November, a malignant type of measles carried off several of the externs attending the National School on the premises, and twelve of the Industrial School girls were struck down by it; but both the epidemics passed off without causing any death among the inmates of the institution. The medical officer attributes this favourable result to the complete sanitary arrangements in the School; and there is no doubt that the use of hot baths and daily ablutions of soap prevent the germinating power of malignant contagious disease, and that soap poisons the germs of the contagion which float in every wind that blows where an epidemic prevails, although invisible to the naked eye.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that the general conduct of the inmates of the School was very good during 1879. An admirable spirit prevails amongst them. They are well trained and taught, are obedient, docile, and respectful, industrious, tidy, cheery, and happy.

Educational state.—Very satisfactory. The programme of the National Board of Education is followed in this School; and good results, although not paid for, are earned by the teachers of the School. The Industrial School pupils were examined by N. W. M. Rogers, esq., the district inspector of the National Board, at the same time as the extern children who attend the School, in November, 1879. Although £84 15*s.* 6*d.* was paid for results for externs, no payment was given for the Industrial School children.

Mr. Rogers reports:—"Moral tone, order, discipline satisfactory; cleanliness very fair. Reading decidedly good, generally speaking; 5th class rather backward in arithmetic; 5² class somewhat deficient in geography. Allowance to be made for the spread of epidemic disease in the locality. Proficiency in the several classes fairly satisfactory; repetition of poetry remarkably good."

On a late examination of the girls I was much struck with their excellent method of reading, and their repetition of poetry could not be excelled.

Industrial training.—The industrial training of the girls continues to produce most successful results. Besides the usual branches of housework, the girls are instructed in dairy, laundry, and farm-yard work; also in cooking, confectionery, and baking. They are taught every kind of needlework, as likewise millinery and dressmaking; they use the sewing and knitting machines, embroider, make point lace and other fancy needleworks.

Staff.—Mrs. Bridgeman and 12 Sisters of Mercy manage the School; they are assisted by 3 secular paid workmistresses, 4 monitresses, and 1 dairy-maid.

Total cost of establishment in 1879, £3,703 0*s.* 10*d.*, of which £1,075 was for building. Average cost per head of each inmate, £17 10*s.* 4*d.* Industrial profits, £204 14*s.* 5*d.*

Results.—Of 58 discharged in 1876–77–78, 55 are doing well, 3 have not been heard of for some time.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Deaconess' Home, Glanmire, Co. Cork, for Protestant Girls.

Certified 13th December, 1879.

This School having only been certified a few days before the close of 1879, and no children having been admitted during this year, it does not come within the scope of this report, but is merely mentioned here in order that magistrates may be aware of its existence.

It is situated at Ballinglanna, near Dunkettle, and has been nearly six years in existence as a training school for girls of superior intelligence whose terms had expired in the Union-quay School, Cork, which is under the same management. The girls in this school are trained for teachers and governesses in private families. Some who have shown an aptitude for attending the sick have been trained as nurses, and are now giving great satisfaction in public institutions in Cork. Others prefer to remain as teachers in the new School, and I was much pleased with the proficiency they show in music, drawing, and industrial work. It is arranged that lessons will be given in cooking and dairy management, which will be taught by competent instructors.

The Home Industrial School for Protestant Boys, Marble Hill, Blackrock, Cork.

Certified 28th July, 1871; re-certified for Marble Hill, 25th February, 1873.

Inspected 15th December, 1879.

Average number of inmates in 1879, ...	75
Voluntary inmates, ...	10

State of premises.—I found the buildings on my inspection in a very creditable condition, clean, orderly, in good repair, and well kept. A large underground tank was built during 1879, in order that a never-failing supply of water should be always on the premises. The gable of the old house requiring repair, was rebuilt, and a boiler house and scullery were erected. The yard was flagged and various improvements were made on the farm.

Health and general condition.—Very satisfactory in 1879. Although scarlatina and measles raged in the neighbourhood, no case occurred in the school and the inmates were quite free from any form of epidemic disease during the year. One little boy, whose father and sister had died of heart disease, was attacked by that malady towards the close of 1879; but although he suffered much, he has, under careful treatment, become better. Another boy was accidentally choked by a piece of meat while eating his dinner. The verdict at the inquest showed that every effort was made to save his life, but in vain.

Conduct and discipline.—The report of the manager on the conduct of the boys gives the greatest satisfaction. They are, he states, most obedient, truthful, honest, and industrious. The home influences established and carefully carried out in this school, under the direction of Mr. Edwin Hall, the honorary manager and secretary, are found to exercise a most beneficial influence towards the maintenance of discipline in the school. Much confidence is placed in their honour; and he states that they do not betray the trust reposed in them. On each Saturday the conduct of every boy is noted, and rewards

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

are given when deserved. Mr. Hall instances, as a proof of the good moral tone which exists in the school, that the wild neglected boys, soon after admission, finding no sympathy among their companions, soon participate in the good spirit which prevails in the establishment, and become steady and well conducted. The two boys mentioned in my report for 1878, as then giving much trouble, are now much improved in conduct.

Educational state.—The teaching of the boys in the more advanced class is very carefully attended to by Mr. Collison, and by Miss Tait in the class for young boys. The curriculum of the school includes reading, writing, history, grammar, arithmetic, dictation, and geography, and the answering of the pupils is very creditable to their instructors. The Rev. J. Porte, A.M., Diocesan Inspector of Schools, the Rev. M. Kerr, and the Rev. W. Wilson carefully examine the classes. In the examination in Scripture 30 boys competed and won 17 prizes and certificates—one boy, David Donohoe, distinguished himself more especially on that occasion. Friends from outside instruct the children on Sundays.

Industrial training.—The boys work in the garden and on the farm; tailoring, knitting, wood-chopping, laundry, and housework are carried on in the school. The boys care in the farmyard horses, cattle, and swine; of the latter a considerable number are bred and fattened on the farm.

The young boys are taught to knit, under the care of Mrs. Collison, and 250 pair of socks were worked by them during the year. All the clothes for the inmates, and outfits for those who leave the school, are made by the boys in the tailor's shop.

The crops on the farm, especially the mangolds, turnips, and potatoes, were excellent in 1879; the Champion potatoes were a particularly large crop, without a failure. The cows did remarkably well, but the low price of pork prevented much profit being made by the pigs reared on the farm.

A field of eight acres of land was added to the farm in the autumn of the year.

Staff.—Mr. Alexander Collison, the superintendent, resides in the Institution; his wife, Mrs. Collison, is matron; they are both active and efficient. Mrs. Norris is the sub-matron, and Mr. Blake house-steward and master of works. There is also a nurse, a cook, and laundress employed; a master tailor instructs the boys. Trumpet-Major Honcroft has charge of the band, and Mr. Howard gives instruction gratuitously in singing.

Total cost in 1879, £1,694 5*s.* 3*d.*, making the cost per head, £19 18*s.* 7*d.*; industrial profit, £106 7*s.* 11*d.*

Results, 1876-7-8.—Twenty-eight boys discharged, 27 of whom are doing well and 1 lost sight of. The manager states that the boys who have gone out into life are, on the whole, doing very well indeed. There are 4 of the former pupils of this school in the Army, and 2 in the Royal Navy. One of the boys who entered the artillery is at present serving in Afghanistan. He went through the entire first campaign, and was the only one in his battery ordered for service in the second. Two of the boys are in Canada West, one on a farm, the other in a shop; both doing very well. The manager writes:—"I try to keep up the 'home-tie' with them all, and give them a hearty welcome whenever they come here: one case after another of the most encouraging kind rises before me as I pen these lines, showing how the good seed sown here in days gone by is now bringing forth fruit."

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Mallow Industrial School for Roman Catholic Girls.

Certified 10th April, 1880.

This School, not having been certified in 1879, does not come within the scope of this report, and is merely mentioned here in order that magistrates may be aware of its existence.

The buildings were erected in 1873 for an Industrial School, under the impression that, when fit for the reception of children, the school would be certified under the Industrial Schools Act. The certificate, however, was delayed until the present year owing to the insufficiency of the vote in the estimates of former years.

The building is three stories high, standing on twenty acres of good grass-land, and adjoins the National Schools of the district, which the inmates attend.

St. Finbar's Industrial School for Roman Catholic Girls, Sunday's Well, Cork.

Certified 29th April, 1870; re-certified 2nd December, 1872.
Inspected 16th February, 1879.

Average number of inmates	paid for under rules,	. .	132
Do.	do.	not paid for, . . .	1
Do.	do.	voluntary, . . .	4

State of premises.—A sum amounting to £667 9*s.* 7*d.* was expended in 1879 on buildings, for this fine Institution, which is now becoming very perfect in all its arrangements.

Health and general condition.—One death occurred among the inmates from a complication of consumption and heart disease in 1879. The poor child, when admitted, was suffering from both maladies, and gradually sunk. All the other children in the School were in excellent health during the year. They are well cared, bright, cheery, and happy.

Although scarlatina prevailed in the city of Cork, no case of this or any other contagious disease occurred amongst the inmates of the School in 1879. The use of the Turkish bath in the School has had the most marvellous effect on the health of the children. It is stated that hot water destroys the germinating power of the spores of malignant contagious disease, and that soap kills them. These germs are so minute as to be invisible to the naked eye, but float in every wind where contagion exists. The results obtained in this school fully corroborate this theory. Skin diseases are at once cured by the Turkish Bath, and to it I impute the remarkable health of the children of the School.

Conduct and discipline.—With one exception, the conduct of the inmates of the School was very good. The girls are, for the most part, well-conducted, obedient, and respectful to the Sisters, to whom they appear much attached. The exception was of a girl who was addicted to petty thefts, and was insubordinate, constantly breaking the rules of the School; and it became necessary to have her sent to the Reformatory at Ballinasloe, where she is under an equally kind discipline, but stricter.

Educational state.—Reading, writing, dictation, arithmetic, geography, and grammar are taught. The girls sing well in harmony together. Girls of superior talents receive a higher-class education, in order to prepare them to be teachers or governesses in private families. Vocal and instrumental music are well taught in this School, and some of the girls show great proficiency and promise to be first-class artists.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Industrial training.—The girls are well trained to industry. They cut out and make all the clothes they wear, and are instructed in dress-making and millinery. They dye and curl ostrich feathers. They are taught the sewing and knitting machines, crochet and other kinds of work. They bind books; and are instructed in the duties of house-servants, and to cook and make confectionery. The elder girls care their young companions, and so are trained to the duties of children's maids. The milking of cows, the making of butter, the care of pigs and poultry are also taught; and there is no school where more devoted care is given by the Sisters to their young charge than here.

Staff.—Mrs. Mary Devereux and a staff of nine Sisters of the Good Shepherd manage the School. There is likewise a laundress and machinist.

Total cost of the Institution in 1879, £3,425 8*s.* 9*d.*, of which £719 9*s.* 7*d.* was for building, making the average cost £19 15*s.* 0*d.* per head. Industrial profits, £146 18*s.* 8*d.*

Results.—Of 49 girls discharged in 1876–7–8, 2 have since died, 46 are doing well, and 1 is doubtful.

Greenmount Industrial School for Roman Catholic Boys, Cork.
Certified 14th March, 1871.

Inspected 19th May, 1879.

Average number of children in School,	. . .	167
Do. do. under six years of age,	.	1

State of premises.—A sum of £40 was expended on enlarging the bakehouse of this School in 1879. The porch, the hall of the main building, and the school-room were decorated, and the entire woodwork of the Institution was painted during the year. When I visited I found the buildings in good repair, and orderly. The tenant's interest in three acres of most excellent land close to the Institution was purchased in November, 1879, at a cost of £130, exclusive of head-rent of £5 per acre. It adjoins the play-ground of the boys, and is a most valuable acquisition for the well working of the School. On a late visit I learned that the field in front of the school had been obtained. This field was much required, and will square the farm.

Health and general condition.—A large number of the inmates of the School were attacked by scarlatina in October, 1879; and according as the malady showed itself amongst the boys they were removed to the hospital of the city, where one died from sequelæ of the disease. With the exception of this attack of zymotic disease, the health of the boys was reported to have been good during the year.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that the conduct of the inmates of the School, during 1879, was most satisfactory. No case of absconding from the School occurred during the year, which is evidence that the boys are kindly treated; and on my visits to the School they appeared cheery and happy.

Educational state.—The scholastic programme of instruction to the boys is adequate. It comprises reading, writing, dictation, grammar, arithmetic and geography. Vocal and instrumental music are also taught, and a brass band of thirty performers has been organized amongst the boys.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Industrial training.—The farm belonging to this School is admirably managed, principally as a market garden. The crops are excellent and most productive, and the live stock on the farm sufficient. The bakery in this School is successfully carried on by the boys, and several public institutions are supplied with the bread made in it. Shoemaking, tailoring, carpentry, painting, glazing, and plumbing are taught the boys. But the want of a suitable place for the accommodation and management of very young children is much required. At a time when scarlatina was rife in the School, I found the very young boys, although not ill, residing in the apartment used as an infirmary, where they were sleeping and taking their meals. I was informed that there was no other place where they could be accommodated or cared, as the hospital nurse was the only female in the establishment.

There is no doubt that very young children cannot be properly cared unless by females, and boys of that age should never be sent to a school managed by men only. Boys sent to Industrial Schools are either orphans found destitute, or derelict children who have acquired habits which are difficult to eradicate, or else they are the sons of abandoned characters or dissolute parents, and have never known a mother's care to wean them from filthy and vicious habits. Such children, when very young, are often most like the lower animals, and it requires immense trouble to train and teach them the conventionalities of life. That could not be done in this School, and the present system appears to me to be so injurious to the well-being of very young children that, with the approval of one of the leading members of the committee, I refused to recommend an increase in the number of children in this School until a suitable place and staff is provided for such children; I have suggested that either a small school managed by females be affiliated to this School, or that a contract be entered into by the Corporation of Cork with either of the schools for young boys at Cappoquin or Kilkenny, the managers of which are willing to receive such children who are under nine years of age.

Staff.—Rev. E. A. Shanahan and eight Presentation Brothers manage the School. There are also on the staff a chaplain, physician, literary teacher, bandmaster, singing-master, and four trades' instructors, besides a farm-bailiff, and servant.

Total cost of School in 1879, £2,779 6*s.* 3*d.*, of which £40 was for building, making the average cost per head £16 6*s.* 1*d.* Industrial profits, £473 5*s.* 6*d.*

Results.—Of 58 boys discharged in 1876–7–8, 1 has died, 44 are reported to be doing well, 2 have been convicted of larceny, and 11 lost sight of.

ST. NICHOLAS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR PROTESTANT BOYS, COVE STREET, CORK.—Certified 20th August, 1870.

Inspected 17th May, 1879.

Average number of inmates in school in 1879,	77
Under six years of age,	11
Voluntary,	4
Externs attending National school on premises,	75

State of premises.—I found this school on my inspection in good repair, very clean, orderly, and well kept. The large expenditure incurred for

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

the original building of this school, amounting, according to the report of Dr. Webster, to £6,500, has now been paid off, but a considerable sum is still required for the erection of additional buildings to improve the Industrial School and the National School connected with it.

Health and general condition.—I regret to have to report that the contagion of scarlatina, which was so rife in Cork during the year, attacked in October the inmates of this school also, and notwithstanding the unremitting care of the Rev. Chancellor Webster, the manager, 28 boys belonging to the school were attacked, and one boy succumbed to the malady; another boy died of water on the brain; and a third was carried off by convulsions. Dr. Webster imputes the attack of disease to the pollution of the river by sewers—one of the most fatal promoters of zymotic disease, and which has caused great mortality in other places in Ireland. During the prevalence of the disease in Cork the boys were given meat on every day in the week, in the hope that a generous diet might prove a prophylactic. But where the spores of contagion are floating through the atmosphere in a disease-stricken district it is most difficult to prevent them from taking root in the constitutions of those who are subjected to their contamination.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that nothing could have been better than the general conduct of the boys under his care. A few only gave trouble, and they were discountenanced by the good spirit which prevailed amongst their companions. The principle of rewards for industry and good conduct is found to have an excellent effect, as likewise the mild but firm discipline and home influences which are carried out in the school.

Educational state.—This school continues to be managed under the Commissioners of National Education, and the programme of the Board is carefully followed. At the examinations held by John Browne, esq., the District Inspector of the Board, in 1879, the answering of the pupils in the different branches of the programme was satisfactory, and the writing good. The teachers are diligent, good-tempered, and tolerably successful. Fifty-seven pupils of the Industrial School were examined for results, of whom 35 passed, earning, if paid, £17 8*s.* 6*d.*

There is a large attendance of externs in the school, which is fairly progressing. A good choir in the church has been organized. Church music is well taught, and a peal of bells is attached to the church.

Industrial training.—The inmates of the school are taught baking, tailoring, bootmaking, and general housework. The younger children are employed at wood-chopping. Many of the boys show much proficiency in choir music, and are also taught change-ringing on the bells. I regret that the boot factory worked by the boys of the school is not as well patronized as it should be.

Staff.—The Rev. G. Webster, D.D., the corresponding manager and founder of this school, continues to devote his energies unceasingly to the cause of charity and humanity.

The other officers employed are a secretary, a lady superintendent, a head master, asssistant master, head steward, sub-steward, wood steward, and an assistant, two nurses, a cook, and a laundress.

The total cost for 1879, £1,806 1*s.* 4*d.*, making average cost per head, £19 12*s.* 7*d.*; industrial profits, £174 1*s.*

Results.—Of 33 boys discharged in 1876-7-8, 27 are doing well, 1 has since died, 3 are doubtful, 1 has been convicted, and 1 has been lost sight of.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

TRAINING HOME FOR PROTESTANT GIRLS, UNION-QUAY, CORK.—Certified 25th October, 1870. Re-certified 14th March, 1871.

Inspected 17th May and 6th November, 1879.

Average number under detention in 1879, . . .	100
In excess of limit (one under six years of age), . .	3
Voluntary inmates, ...	4

State of premises.—A sum amounting to £87 17*s.* 11*d.* was expended on repairs, alterations, and buildings for this school in 1879, and further improvements have been made during the present year. I found the premises very clean and well kept when I visited.

Health and general condition.—Very good in 1879. No zymotic disease, serious illness, or death occurred in the school during the year, notwithstanding that small-pox and other contagions were very prevalent in the city, with fatal results. The children are well cared, and appear cheery and happy.

Conduct and discipline.—Generally satisfactory, and the girls show an excellent spirit of order and discipline. They are docile and obedient, respectful and industrious.

Educational state.—This school is managed in connexion with the Church Education Society of Ireland, and examinations are held twice in the year by the Diocesan Inspector of the Board, when prizes and certificates are awarded for good answering. Girls of superior intelligence are trained in the higher branches of knowledge as teachers and nursery governesses.

Religious instruction is imparted for one hour daily.

Singing is also well taught.

Industrial training.—The girls are instructed in needlework in its different branches, dressmaking, millinery, and shirt-making. Some, who are well-trained seamstresses, work for the public and for other institutions. They do plain and fancy work, are proficient in the laundry and at house work. They thus become well qualified to fill respectable situations in private families. Former inmates of the school, when temporarily out of employment, are re-admitted until suitable situations offer, which is often of immense importance for their future well-being, as so many are orphans who would otherwise be without homes, and friendless.

Staff.—Miss Woodroffe, President, and Miss Cheales, Honorary Secretary, of the Church of Ireland Deaconesses Institution, Glanmire, county Cork, have general charge of this school. One of the lady deaconesses resides on the premises, and superintends the establishment under their supervision. They are assisted by five paid officers.

Total cost of the institution in 1879, £1,993 3*s.* 7*d.*, of which £23 6*s.* 5*d.* was for building, making the average cost per head £18 8*s.* 2*d.* Industrial profits, £121 7*s.* 8*d.*

Results, 1876–7–8.—Thirty-five children were placed in service; 30 are doing well; 3 are doubtful; and 2 have since died.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

ARTANE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL OR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS, ARTANE, COUNTY DUBLIN.—Certified 9th July, 1870.

Inspected 6th January, 13th June, 1879, &c.

Average number in School in 1879, ...	696

State of Premises.—This Institution continues rapidly to progress. In the year 1870 the buildings for this school were commenced, and since

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

that period up to 31st December, 1879, a sum amounting to £36,512 14*s.* 2*d.* has been expended on buildings and plant for the establishment. This money has been obtained by the managers from the public by voluntary loans, mortgages, and subscriptions, but no part has been contributed through compulsory assessment.

The managers, when they commenced the establishment of this school, relied entirely on the good feeling and discernment of the public to aid their endeavours to provide suitable buildings and workshops in which they could train children of the most destitute classes in the community. Having that object in view they decided to admit no child to the school under any circumstances who was not committed to them by magistrates under the Industrial Schools Act, and this rule they have strictly adhered to.

£4,496 15*s.* 11*d.* was expended during 1879 on buildings, and £1,045 10*s.* 7*d.* on interest of money borrowed in former years, besides £150 on rent, making a total expenditure of £5,692 6*s.* 6*d.* on buildings, interest, and rent. A further sum of £1,010 13*s.* 6*d.* was laid out on machinery for turners, engine fitters, and weavers.

Health and general condition.—Twelve deaths occurred amongst the inmates of the school during the year, all with two exceptions being from scrofula and tuberculosis, the maladies which carry off so many of the class of children sent to Industrial Schools. The exceptions were one boy who died of bronchitis, and one who was accidentally drowned while bathing. The health of the other children in the school was most satisfactory, and I seldom found on any of my frequent visits to the school a patient in the infirmary. The boys are well fed, warmly clothed, and every care taken to preserve them in good health by a judicious change of diet and plenty of animal food.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that the inmates of the school give uniform satisfaction to the officers in charge; they are obedient, docile, and most industrious, giving strict attention to all their duties. This school is a perfect hive of industry, and nowhere could children be found more anxious to learn and they are steady beyond their years. The greatest trust is reposed in them, which they do not abuse, and they may be seen daily in Dublin receiving and delivering goods from the workshops without the supervision of an officer.

Educational state.—A good primary English education, suited to artisans, is given. The programme includes reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, and other subjects. Boys of superior intelligence are trained for clerkships in mercantile houses, and the artisan boys are given a knowledge of mechanical drawing and other arts, which will qualify them for the higher branches of their crafts.

Every effort is made to utilize the intellectual power of highly gifted boys as far as practicable. The theory and practice of vocal and instrumental music is well taught, and the proficiency shown both in the band and singing classes is most creditable to the instructors.

Industrial training.—The main object aimed at by the managers of this school is to instruct the boys in technical industries so that they may become first class workmen by acquiring a thorough knowledge of the higher branches of the trade by which they are to earn their livelihood when they leave the school, and thus secure the competence which superior skill can command.

As far as possible, each boy is instructed in the trade which his parents or relatives had followed. If he has fitting talent, he is apprenticed to it, and, when proficient, is placed with a master tradesman as a turn-over apprentice at good wages. The results

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

are that many of the boys now hold respectable and lucrative employments in Dublin and elsewhere. At present 60 boys work in the tailors' shop, and 60 as shoemakers, 30 are harnessmakers, 70 tinsmiths, 20 carpenters, 10 farm carpenters, 20 are cabinetmakers, 4 engine fitters, 2 plumbers, 4 turners, 20 weavers and spinners, 18 painters, 12 bakers, 8 blacksmiths, 3 masons, and 8 gardeners. One hundred and eighty-four of the younger boys work at hosiery, cap, and shirtmaking, web-weaving for suspenders, knitting and crochet, some of whom use sewing and knitting machines. Ninety boys are being prepared for clerkships or for mercantile pursuits, and 3 for the musical profession, 35 are house servants, 4 hairdressers, 5 mattressmakers, 60 are employed on the farm, and 20 work as labourers at the buildings.

Staff.—Rev. T. A. Hoope, the director, and 18 Christian Brothers, superviso the works and have tho general management of this Institution. There are, besides, 29 out-door assistants, 5 gangers and 15 foremen of trades, all having been selected as the most skilled in their different branches of industry. In addition there is a band master and his assistant, a singing master, organist, drill master, drawing master, and infirmarian.

The total expenditure in 1879, was £19,754 0*s.* 4*d.*, of which £4,496 15*s.* 11*d.* was for building. Average cost per head, £21 18*s.* 0*d.*; industrial profits, £949 3*s.* 8*d.*

Results.—Of 317 cases discharged during 1876–7–8, 303 are doing well, 7 are since dead, 4 are unaccounted for, 2 doubtful, and 1 convicted.

As the applications for apprentices to the different trades far exceed the number fit for discharge, no difficulty is felt in placing boys in good situations. The following 96 boys were so placed out during the year:—One cabinetmaker, 1 engine fitter, 1 cutler, 2 plumbers, 3 coopers, 1 trunkmaker, 2 harnessmakers, 16 shoemakers, 3 hairdressers, 1 weaver, 13 tailors, 2 carpenters, 1 mason, 4 painters, 1 baker, 5 blacksmiths, 1 tinsmith, 3 got appointments as musicians, 4 were placed in situations as clerks, 3 as assistants in different shops, 12 as house servants, 10 as porters, and 7 as farm servants, one boy enlisted in Her Majesty's service from the school during the year.

In July, 1879, the then Lord Lieutenant and Duchess of Marlborough gave a garden fete at the Viceregal Lodge to all the boys belonging to Industrial Schools in the neighbourhood of Dublin, and to the pupils of the Hibernian School, Phœnix Park. At that fete all the boys of this Institution assembled for a day of enjoyment, to which they will through life look back with grateful remembrance to their noble patrons. In the evening at the close of the entertainment Her Grace hired a number of tram cars to bring back the Artane boys to their home.

Booterstown Industrial School for Roman Catholic Girls, Booterstown, County Dublin.

Certified 10th November, 1870.

Inspected 18th June and 23rd September, 1879.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention, .	134
Do. in excess (seven under 6 years of age),	8
Do. voluntary inmates, ...	5
Externs who attend the National school on the premises—roll, 165; attended, ...	93

State of premises.—A sum of £205 12*s.* 6*d.* was expended on out-offices, fowl-house, and other appliances for this school in 1879.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

The work has been well executed and was much required.

I found the buildings on my inspection in good repair, very clean and orderly.

Health and general condition.—Six deaths occurred amongst the children belonging to this school during 1879. Two of these were on licence and four were inmates of the institution at the time of their deaths. One of the deaths was caused by tetanus. The child was subject to fits, and soon after her admission to the school she bit her tongue in one of them, and was removed to the Mater Hospital, where she died on the third day after. The other deaths were the result of consumption, the malady which carries off so many of the inmates of industrial schools. The health of all the other children in the school was excellent, no zymotic disease or serious illness having occurred amongst them during the year.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that the conduct of the girls was very satisfactory in 1879; faults very few and trifling. She praises their docility and obedience, and states that they are respectful and anxious to please the Sisters and other teachers placed over them. They are very industrious, cheerful, and happy.

Educational state.—The scholastic education in this school is well managed, and the teaching is efficient. It is in connexion with the Board of National Education, and is inspected by their District Inspector, Dr. Samuel Brown, who made the following report on his examination of the pupils for results, held 22nd November, 1879:—"The proficiency is steadily improving. Arithmetic still rather low in third, fourth, and fifth classes, but in other subjects the proficiency in the school is generally good." One hundred and one girls were examined as if for results, gaining 488 passes, which, if paid, would have amounted to £46 8*s*. The passes in needlework, singing, drawing, and the sewing-machine show that the higher branches of knowledge are well attended to. Reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, grammar, and geography, as well as vocal and instrumental music are carefully taught. Many of the girls are trained to be teachers in National schools, and Dr. Brown expressed himself much pleased with the general management of the school.

Industrial training.—Great care is taken by the teachers to instruct the girls in every kind of needlework and the use of sewing machines. Dressmaking and millinery are well taught. The girls are apprenticed to a dressmaker, who resides on the premises, and cut out and make all the clothes used in the school, and the outfits of those who leave. Young children from five years of age knit stockings. The inmates of the school likewise learn to work crochet, macramé, Limerick, point, and other laces, gold embroidery and crewel, leather and basket work. The elder girls care their young companions, work in the laundry, and make up shirts and fine linen nicely for private families. They milk cows, make butter, care poultry, and learn the duties of house servants.

Staff.—Mrs. M. J. Forde and eight Sisters of Mercy give their services gratuitously to the management of this school. They are assisted by four paid officers, including a professional dressmaker, a milliner, and laundress.

The total cost of institution in 1879, £2,784 12*s*., of which £205 12*s*. 6*d*. was for building, making the average cost per head £18 3*s*. 2*d*.; industrial profits, £264 17*s*. 7*d*.

Results.—Of 62 girls discharged in 1876–7–8, one has since died; 53 are doing well; 3 are doubtful, 4 have been lost sight of, and 1 was recommitted to school.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

The girls when their sentences expire remain in the school as voluntary inmates until suitable situations offer. Some of superior intelligence and conduct are transferred to the Baggot-street training school for teachers, under Sisters of Mercy, and others to the House of Mercy belonging to the same establishment, for training as household servants. The girls are encouraged to correspond with the Sisters after discharge, and they visit and consult them most freely through life.

ST. MARY'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, LAKELANDS, SANDYMOUNT, COUNTY DUBLIN.

Certified 25th February, 1869.

Inspected 23rd April and 23rd September, 1879.

Average daily number of inmates under orders of detention in 1879, ...	70
Do. under 6 years, not paid for, . .	1

State of premises.—With the exception of some trifling improvements in the class-rooms no change was made in the buildings of this school during 1879. Arrangements are however now in progress to make many permanent improvements. A new lease of the school has been obtained from Earl Pembroke, and a field of 3 acres adjoining, which is required for the site of the new buildings, has been given by him. There is therefore no further delay except the difficulty to obtain money on loan for the erection of the buildings, and it is much to be regretted that the Commissioners of Public Works do not lend money for such purpose on the same terms as for other public institutions. The land now in possession of the school contains eleven acres.

I found on my inspection the school very clean and orderly, the children well cared, but the accommodation insufficient.

Health and general condition.—Early in the year one girl showed symptoms of consumption, but the disease appeared to yield to medical treatment, and the girl was placed on licence. In the autumn, however, the symptoms re-appeared and she succumbed to the malady which had previously, I am informed, carried off both her parents. No other death or serious illness occurred in the school in 1879, and the general health of the inmates was excellent.

Conduct and discipline.—Most satisfactory in 1879, an excellent spirit prevails in the school. The girls are anxious to learn and try to please the Sisters placed over them. They are tidy in their persons, obedient, respectful, and industrious. Home influences have been brought to bear on them and rewards are given for merit.

Educational state.—A good primary education is given, reading, writing, dictation, arithmetic, grammar, and geography are taught. The school has now been placed under the Board of National Education and is progressing.

Industrial training.—Every care is taken to instil industrious habits in the inmates of this school. Dressmaking, millinery, crochet and other branches of needlework are taught. The girls are instructed in the use of sewing and knitting machines. They work in the laundry and at housework, they milk cows, make butter, and care pigs and poultry.

Staff.—Mrs. Eliza M. K. Barlow, with a staff of six Sisters of Charity, manage the institution. They are assisted by two paid school teachers, a workmistress and a laundress.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Total cost of establishment in 1879, £1,508 9*s.* 8*d.*, making the average cost per head, £21 4*s.* 11*d.*; industrial profits, £134 10*s.*

Results.—During the years 1876–7–8, 38 girls were discharged, 37 of which are doing well, and 1 doubtful.

MEATH INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR PROTESTANT BOYS, CARYSFORT-AVENUE.

—Certified 5th May, 1871.

Inspected 5th June and 26th August, 1879.

Average number of inmates in 1879, . . .	69
Do. under 6 years, ...	1

State of premises.—This school has made most favourable progress. During 1879 the fine new building at Carysfort-avenue was completed, the laundry and workshops erected and other improvements made. The limit in the number of inmates under the rules was increased to 100 inmates, for which there is now ample accommodation in the new building, and although the average of inmates during the year was only 69, at the close of the year there were 84 boys in the school.

On all my inspections during the year I was much pleased to observe the order, cleanliness and regularity which everywhere prevailed, and when in April, 1879, their Graces the Lord Lieutenant and the Duchess of Marlborough visited the school, His Grace was pleased to enter in the Visitors' Book the following favourable testimony of his approval of the manner in which the institution is conducted:—

"It has given me much pleasure to see how this admirable Institution is developing itself: the earnest care bestowed on it by its founders and promoters appears to be well repaid by the air of happiness and contentment of the boys; that they are well cared for both morally and socially is quite evident. The report which was shown me of the last inspection is highly satisfactory, and I have much pleasure in thinking that this School ranks high among these most beneficial and useful institutions.

"MARLBOROUGH.

"*April 25th*, 1879."

Messrs. Ball and Co., Bankers, advanced a sum of £1,103 17*s.* 2*d.* in the month of February, 1878, on foot of the building account for this school, which amount was guaranteed by the members of the Committee to the bank. Since that period George Rotheram, esq., bequeathed to the school a legacy of £1,000. The Misses Brooke and other friends of the institution have likewise contributed a sum sufficient to enable the amount due by the guarantees to be paid off. Still a debt of £2,000 will remain due on account of the building fund, which it is hoped will likewise be soon subscribed to enable the Committee to carry on the institution as they desire. A most useful arrangement to benefit the future of the boys has been proposed by E. H. Burroughs, esq., Q.C., who has contributed a donation of £100 to be the nucleus of a fund for that object. He proposes that apprentice fees be paid for boys leaving the school, in such cases as may meet the approval of the Committee, thus supplying a want which has been for some time felt. The school is well managed with an efficient staff. The buildings, which are held in fee, are suitable and healthy, and only pecuniary support is required to develop the school into a National Institution worthy of Dublin and the large district of Ireland, in which it is the only industrial school for Protestant boys.

Health and general condition.—Most satisfactory in 1879. There was not a single case of serious illness amongst the inmates of the

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

school during the year. They are well cared, and show by their appearance the attention paid to their state—they are healthful, cheery, and happy.

Educational state.—A good primary English education is given to the boys, who are taught English history, reading, dictation, writing, arithmetic, spelling, and geography. The school is managed in connexion with the Diocesan Board of Church Education. Their inspector, Rev. Hugh Hamilton, reports on his annual examination in January, 1880, as follows:—

"I do not think I ever had so good answering from so large a number. Out of fifty-four boys in the three higher classes, I had scarcely any missing in spelling, geography, and multiplication and pence tables. The elder boys gave me first-rate answering in Scripture, and all fifty-four wrote very good exercises, extempore. I had intended to give three days, which the school well deserves, but home arrangements prevented this. If I examine again, I purpose to give the boys a written examination, as I do at Morgan's and some of the higher schools; this will enable me to make more distinction. The answering was very much alike, which always shows good teaching. Teachers and pupils deserve very great credit.

"Hugh Hamilton, Inspector."

I fully agree in the opinion expressed by Rev. Mr. Hamilton; and I am of opinion that Sergeant Ginghill, the assistant master, merits the approval of the Board for his careful teaching in the school, as well as for his general supervision of the boys. He is a competent drill master, and the inmates of the school have the advantage of his skill in that most necessary branch of training for boys.

Industrial training.—The farm, of 10 acres of good land, surrounded by a high wall, and well watered, is cultivated by the boys. They are also instructed in shoemaking and tailoring. They do housework and laundry-work, and are steady, industrious, and earnest in the discharge of their duties.

Staff.—S. Gordon, esq., M.D., and Rev. E. F. Rambaut are Honorary Secretaries, the Rev. E. Rambaut is also Hon. Chaplain, the Hon. Judge Harrison is Honorary Treasurer, and devotes much time to the management of the school. W. Thornley Stoker, F.R.C.S.I., is consulting Surgeon, and J. E. Pollock, M.D., Medical Officer. Mr. and Mrs. Vanston, master and matron, have charge of the premises, and are good officers in whom the Committee have every confidence. Mr. Ginghill, drill-sergeant and assistant-master. A tailor and a shoemaker are also employed to instruct the boys.

Total cost in 1879, £1,658 7*s.* 7*d.*, of which £292 9*s.* 11*d.* was for building, making the cost per head £19 10*s.* 3*d.* Industrial profit, £292 4*s.* 0*d.*

Results.—1876-7-8.—Of 19 boys discharged, 15 are stated to be doing well, 2 doubtful, and the other 2 have been lost sight of; these latter, however, were absconders at time of expiration of sentence.

The inmates of this school, with the pupils of the Hibernian Military School, Phœnix Park, and the boys of the Artane Industrial School, who numbered altogether upwards of 1,000 young persons, were entertained at a *fête* given on the grounds of the Viceregal Lodge, by their Graces the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, in July, 1879. A sumptuous feast, presided over by the Viceregal party, was provided, and the boys spent a most enjoyable day, in sports which were continued to a late hour of the evening.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

MERRION INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, MERRION, COUNTY DUBLIN.—Certified 10th June, 1872.
Inspected 1st January, 6th October, &c., &c., 1879.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention in 1879, ... 100
Do. under 6 years, . . . 3

State of premises.—I frequently visited this school during the year, and always found it in the same admirable condition in all respects.

This institution has peculiar attractions and is intended to develop a new system of industrial school management through which the best sympathies of human nature are awakened and fostered in the inmates of the establishment. The object is to train the girls of the industrial school to nurse and administer to the wants of the blind, and to lead them to treat those afflicted persons with respect and kindness, thus evincing their gratitude for the blessing of sight which they enjoy and of which those they are caring and assisting are deprived.

The blind girls on the other hand, thus treated, are contented. They do not feel the loss of what they never knew, and it is impossible to hear their cheery laugh when at recreation and not to perceive that they also are happy.

The blind girls in the institution are for the most part sent to it from the different workhouses throughout Ireland, and their maintenance is paid for by the guardians of the union from which they are sent. Some blind persons, however, are received gratuitously and are supported in the institution by the sale of their work, by voluntary subscription, and the proceeds of an annual concert, in which they perform in Dublin, and which is always overcrowded, so great is the interest felt in the institution.

There is not in the United Kingdom a finer, better kept, or better managed institution than this. The Duchess of Marlborough when in Ireland frequently visited the establishment, and on one occasion, in October, 1879, she brought with her Lady Northcote and Sir Stafford Northcote, the then Chancellor of the Exchequer, who wrote in the visitors' book of the Industrial school the following memorandum :—"I cannot say too much for this institution. There is all the appearance of good work and well-applied kindness of heart with vigour of management." This high eulogium from so great an authority is most gratifying to the Sisters of Charity, who devote their labours gratuitously to the work. The cost of the new buildings erected within the last two years for the use of this institution amounts to a very large sum.

The farm buildings have likewise been improved and evergreens planted by the walks where the children take their recreation.

Health and general condition.—Three deaths occurred in the school during the year; one of a poor deformed child who when admitted was in a dying state from rheumatism of the heart, and expired ten days afterwards; another who was suffering at the time of her admission into the school from decline, rallied for some months, but was carried off during the severe winter of 1879; the third girl died of erysipelas in the head.

The health of the other children was excellent, and, notwithstanding that the contagions of small-pox and scarlatina were very prevalent in the neighbourhood, not one of the inmates of the establishment was attacked. The health of the children is looked after with the greatest solicitude, and no expense is spared for their proper care and maintenance.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Conduct and discipline.—Most satisfactory. The children have all the advantages of a home, and are grateful for the maternal solicitude devoted to them. They are anxious to please their superiors, and a good spirit of industry and union prevails amongst them. They are ever ready to assist each other, and the elder girls watch over their young school mates. Nothing is more remarked by visitors to this school than the cheery happy appearance of the children as if perfectly at their ease.

Educational state.—A good English primary education is given the girls who are instructed in reading, writing, dictation, arithmetic, grammar, and geography. Vocal and instrumental music are taught. The girls read well and recite with taste.

Children of superior intelligence are trained to be teachers.

Industriol training.—Every care is taken to train the children in tho sphere of duties in which they are to spend their future life. They are taught cooking, confectionery, and the duties of parlour and house maids. They make cakes and puddings, bake bread, milk cows, mako excellent butter, care pigs, calves, and poultry, a large quantity of which are reared in the establishment. They work in the garden and in the conservatories, make bouquets for the shops and for private families. There are generally twenty milch cows besides calves kept on the farm which are cared by the children. An excellent laundry is attached to the school, and the girls wash, iron, and make up fine linen and shirts in the best manner.

Needlework is well taught in all its branches. The girls are instructed in the use of sewing and knitting machines, and much attention is paid to make them as perfect as possible in the use of the needle.

They cut out and make all the dresses they wear, as well as those for the blind girls in the establishment. They do a good deal of needlework sent to them from private families, and everything is done with precision and great neatness.

Point lace, crochet, knitting, and other works with the needle are likewise carried on in the school, and it is impressed on them that what they do should be as perfect as possible.

Staff.—Mrs. Telford and eight Sisters of Charity, with three secular teachers, a dressmaker, and laundress, manage this establishment.

Total cost of school in 1879, £2,166 14*s.* 10*d.*, making the cost per head £21 0*s.* 8*d.*; industrial profits, £167.

Results, 1876–7–8.—Nineteen girls were discharged; 18 are doing well; 1 since dead.

No girl is discharged from this school until her training is completed. Should her period of detention have expired before that time, she remains in the establishment as a voluntary inmate. The girls look on the school as a home, and after discharge correspond with the sisters when they require advice or assistance.

Golden Bridge Industrial School for Roman Catholic Girls, County Dublin.

Certified 13th July, 1880.

This school being only certified as this report is passing through press, I postpone any observations on it until the report for 1880.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

HEYTESBURY-STREET INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR PROTESTANT GIRLS, DUBLIN.—Certified 24th July, 1869.

Inspected 13th June and 16th October, 1879.

Average number of children in the school in 1879,	48
Voluntary inmates,	7
Under 6 years of age,	1

State of premises.—Some improvements were made in the buildings during 1879. The dining hall was newly roofed, the kitchen reflagged, the laundry fitted up, and the entire premises overhawled and repainted.

Health and general condition.—Only one case of serious illness occurred among the inmates of this school in 1879, that of a girl who suffered from pleurisy, but under the care of Dr. W. G. Smith, the medical officer of the institution, she made a good recovery. The health of the other girls in the school was excellent, no case of zymotic disease was reported during the year. The girls are well cared, and much attention is paid to their condition by Dr. Smith, who gives his services gratuitously to the institution.

Conduct and discipline.—Not so satisfactory as in former years, some cases of misconduct were reported, but they were at once checked. The general tone in the school is now much improved, and the girls are giving satisfaction.

Educational state.—A good primary English and religious education is given the inmates of this school, which is managed in connexion with the Church Education Society, and the Rev. Hugh Hamilton, the Inspector of the Board, devotes much time to the examination of the girls. His examination in October lasted for three days. His system is excellent and most practical, and the answering of the girls on one of the days when I was present was very good in most subjects, and in Scripture some first-rate answering was noted. Miss O'Reilly, the teacher, is well qualified, and the answering being very much alike shows that she carefully attends to all her pupils.

Industrial Training.—The girls are instructed in all the duties of household servants; they cook and do house-work. They work in the laundry, and much needlework for the use of the school and for the public is executed by them. They are taught to be most precise in their work, so that it may be well done, and they have obtained many prizes at public exhibitions of work. They knit and are instructed in the use of the sewing machine. They make all the clothes they wear, and the elder girls wash, comb, and care the younger children in the school, in order that they may be qualified to take service as children's maids in private families.

Staff.—Mrs. Ball and the other lady members of the committee devote much time to the management of this school. The superintendent (Mrs. Bradshaw) is assisted by a sub-matron, schoolmistress, and workmistress.

Total cost of institution in 1879, £1,101 15*s.* 9*d.*, making the average cost of each inmate, £19 13*s.* 6*d.*, industrial profits, £115 5*s.* 7*d.*

Results.—Of 28 girls discharged during 1876–78, 22 are doing well, 1 is doubtful, and 3 have not been heard of for some time, but one of the latter was only a short time in the school, and 2 were re-committed to the school.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

COUNTY OF GALWAY.

ST. BRIDGET'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, LOUGHREA.—Certified 25th November, 1869.

Inspected 17th August, 1879.

Average daily number of inmates under orders of detention in 1879,	112
Voluntary inmates,	32
Externs who attended the National schools belonging to the institution,	443

State of Premises.—No alteration was made in the buildings in 1879, but a sum of £50 10*s.* was expended on repairs, painting, &c. As the new residence for the Sisters is now completed, their former apartments are being filled up for the use of the children of the school, an addition which was much required.

I found the buildings on my inspection in good repair, clean, orderly, and well kept.

Health and general Condition.—No death or serious illness occurred in the school during 1879, no zymotic disease appeared amongst the inmates who are well cared, and show by their appearance the attention paid to their state. Some who when admitted had symptoms of disease are now strong and healthy.

Conduct and Discipline.—The manager reports most favourably of the conduct of the girls in 1879—faults few and trifling, an excellent tone prevails amongst the inmates, and the same good feelings continue after they leave the school. Those who have emigrated or who live at a distance constantly write to the Sisters and are guided by their advice.

Educational State.—The National schools belonging to this institution are attended by 443 externs, and the teaching in the schools is very good. The programme of the National Board of Education is followed, and the pupils are examined for results by the District Inspector of the Board, W. MacMillan, Esq., who reports that at his examination, held 20th December, 1879, he found the girls to read well, and to have a fairly intelligent knowledge of arithmetic. He considered that they were only deficient in grammar and spelling, but the writing was very good. He remarked on the moral tone of the school and the good conduct of the girls, who appeared quite happy. Results earned, but not paid £15 14*s.* 6*d.* Vocal and instrumental music are well taught in the school, and the pupils sung the National Anthem on my visit in a creditable manner. French and drawing are taught to clever girls who are being trained to be teachers under the Board of National Education.

Industrial Training.—Plain and fancy needlework, and the use of sewing and knitting machines are well taught. The girls make all their own clothing, and likewise work for the shops. The stockings manufactured in this school are in great demand. The girls also make shirts, do crochet work, and upholster matresses and paillasses.

Instruction is given in house work, cookery, and in the making of pastry and confectionery. The poultry yard continues to be very profitable, and an incubator and hydro-mother have been procured by which means it is hoped to rear large quantities of fowl in the present year.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Staff.—Mrs. Louisa Smith and six Sisters of Mercy manage the Institution, assisted by a dressmaker and two gardeners,

Total cost of school in 1879, £2,729 6*s.* 3*d.* of which £50 10*s.* was for building, making the average cost per head, £18 12*s.* 0*d.*, industrial profits £168 19*s.*

Results, 1876–78.—Of 44 girls discharged, 41 are doing well, one has since died, and two are reported doubtful; but, the manager adds, it does not appear that any child trained in the school since it was opened has been convicted of crime. Satisfactory accounts continue to be received of the conduct and industry of the girls placed in situations.

CLIFDEN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, CO. GALWAY.—Certified 15th July, 1872.

Inspected 25th September, 1879.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention within limit of rules,	38
Do. in excess of limit (not paid for out of Treasury grant)	3
Do. under 6 years of age,	4

State of Premises.—I found the buildings, on my inspection, in good repair, clean and orderly, but no alteration or addition was made to them during the year. The proposed conveyance of water to the town of Clifden being now in progress, it is arranged that the new town main will be connected with that belonging to the school, and an abundant supply of good water obtained which was much required.

Health and General Condition.—Very satisfactory in 1879. No serious illness, no death. The children are well cared and are cheery and happy.

Conduct and Discipline.—The manager reports very favourably of the conduct of the girls; faults few and trifling. A good spirit prevails amongst them. They are docile, obedient, and industrious.

Educational State.—I found that good progress had been made in the scholastic teaching of the girls since my last visit in 1878. They answered much better than formerly in the different subjects on which I examined them—reading, writing, dictation, arithmetic; vocal and instrumental music are taught.

Industrial Training.—Various branches of needlework are taught. The girls cut out and make all the clothes they wear. They upholster beds, knit, and do crochet, and are taught to use the sewing machine. They work in the laundry, cook, bake bread, and do needlework. The elder girls care and dress their younger companions; they milk cows, make butter, and work on the farm, but have not a suitable farmyard, although I have frequently urged the managers to provide this most necessary appliance.

Staff.—Mrs. Amelia White and four Sisters of Mercy manage the school. A laundress is also engaged.

The total cost in 1879, £828 14*s.* 8*d.*, making the cost per head, £18 8*s.* 3*d.*; industrial profit, £96 4*s.*

Results.—Of 22 girls discharged in 1876–7–8, 21 are doing well, and 1 has been lost sight of.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

OUGHTERARD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, OUGHTERARD, COUNTY GALWAY.

Certified 12th May, 1873.
Inspected 7th June, 1879.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention, and paid for out of Treasury grant,	40
Voluntary inmates,	3

State of Premises.—No change was made in the school premises during 1879. It is stated that the proprietor of the soil being hostile to the industrial school system, will not permit the land required for farm offices and other improvements to be appropriated for school purposes. The managers, however, have secured a small farm on the opposite side of the road. I found the buildings, on my inspection, in good repair, clean, and well kept.

Health and General Condition.—One death occurred among the inmates of the school from phthisis, the disease which carries off so many of the children of the class from which industrial schools are supplied. No other death or serious malady appeared in the school during the year. The girls are well cared and appear very cheery and happy.

Conduct and Discipline.—The manager reports that the conduct of the girls during 1879 was most satisfactory. An excellent spirit prevailed amongst them. They were docile and obedient, most anxious to please the sisters, and very industrious. Faults few and trifling.

Educational State.—This school is in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education, and was examined as if for results, by their District Inspector, Edward Downing, esq. He reports that the programme of the Board is followed, but the proficiency in some branches rather low. Instrumental and vocal music are taught (Hullah's system). Some of the industrial school children are monitors in the school.

The girls, on my visit, sang the National Anthem remarkably well.

Industrial Training.—Dressmaking, millinery, and other branches of needlework are taught. The girls cut out and make all the clothes they wear, and work for the shops. They are taught to use sewing and knitting machines. They knit stockings, jackets, and petticoats, do quilting work, make stays, plait straw hats, upholster beds, and work in the laundry. They polish furniture, bake good bread, cook, and do housework. They milk cows, make butter, care bees, work on the farm and in the garden.

Staff.—Mrs. E. Martyn and three Sisters of Mercy, assisted by a dressmaker, laundress, and two other officers, manage the institution.

Total cost of institution in 1879, £835 4*s.* 3*d.* Cost per head on ordinary charges, £19 8*s.* 6*d.* Industrial profit, £19 7*s.* 2*d.*

Results, 1876–7–8.—Fourteen discharged; all doing well.

ST. ANNE'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, GALWAY.

Certified 3rd December, 1869.

Inspected 4th May, 9th June, and 12th October, 1879.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention in 1879,	76
Voluntary,	1
Externs who attend the National Schools on the premises—	
On Roll,	652
Attendance,	435

State of Premises.—In good repair, clean, and well kept. The dormitories have been wainscotted, and the new laundry is now nearly completed.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

The managers have undertaken that the laundry shall be fitted up with the newest and most approved apparatus, drying closet, &c. I trust that suitable baths with hot and cold water laid on will also be provided in connexion therewith. If a Turkish bath, such as has been fitted up in the Industrial School at Sunday's Well, Cork, were added to the laundry, it would be most conducive to the sanitary condition of the children. It might, on one day in the week, after the laundry work is over, be opened to the female population of the town, at a small charge, and it would be a great boon to the inhabitants.

Health and General Condition.—One case of fever among the inmates of this school terminated fatally, but the general health of the children was reported to be satisfactory. The children appeared, on my inspection, to be in good health, cheery and happy.

Conduct and Discipline.—The manager reports that the conduct of the inmates during the year was satisfactory. A good spirit prevails in the establishment; punishments few and trifling, and discipline is maintained more by rewards than by punishments. She adds, the girls show a great anxiety to improve in all respects.

Educational State.—This school is managed in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education, and is inspected by their officers. The programme of the Commissioners is carefully followed, and Edmond Downing, esq., the Inspector of the Board, reports on his examination in July, 1879, as if for results—"I am happy to be able to state that the answering was throughout very good, more than ordinary intelligence was evinced at the explanation of reading lessons. The style of reading is good, and poetry is recited with much taste; penmanship very good." Forty-one children were examined, of these 33 passed, earning 205 marks, which, if paid for, would amount to £15 12*s.*, and it is much to be regretted that the teachers in Industrial Schools are deprived of this stimulus for exertion. Drawing and music, both instrumental and vocal (Hullah's system) are carefully taught in the school.

Industrial Training.—Dressmaking and millinery are taught the girls. They cut out and make their own clothing. Plain and ornamental needlework, crochet, point-lace, and plain knitting are done by the girls who work for the shops, and for private families. They are likewise instructed in the use of sewing and knitting machines. The girls cook and do housework, and are trained to laundrywork. When the new laundry is opened the children will have every opportunity to acquire proficiency in the making up of shirts, fine linen, muslin dresses, lace, &c. In consequence of the spread of small-pox, scarlatina, and other zymotic diseases often propagated through washing in very poor houses, the public gives much support to institutions where first-rate washing is done. As no land is attached to this school, no farmwork can be taught in it, and therefore it is of importance that the girls instructed in the trades which can be taught, be thoroughly mistresses of their work. In many towns where the industrial schools have public laundries, laundresses belonging to the towns are employed at good wages to work with the girls, by which arrangement the poor are not deprived of the means of earning their bread, and all classes are benefited.

Staff.—Mrs. Blake, with a staff of five Sisters of Mercy, manage the school; they are assisted by a dressmaker, a laundress, and a lace maker.

Total cost of institution in 1879, £1,448 15*s.* 8*d.*, making the average cost per head £18 16*s.* 3*d.*; industrial profits, £134 8*s.* 7*d.*

Results.—Of 35 girls discharged in 1876–7–8, 32 are doing well, one is since dead, and two have been lost sight of.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

A House of Mercy on the premises affords the girls a refuge where they can always find a home after discharge, when temporarily out of employment, until a good situation offers. A public laundry is attached to this institution.

The manager reports that there is no difficulty found in placing the girls at service, and the accounts received from them after leaving school are very cheering. With few exceptions they keep up a correspondence with their former companions and teachers. She adds, the girls show a very laudable desire to go out as soon as possible to earn their living.

SALTHILL INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS, GALWAY.—Certified 16th September, 1871.

Inspected 4th May, 9th June, 12th October, 1879.

Average number of inmates under order of detention in 1879, . 99

State of premises.—This school is progressing and considerable improvements have been made in the premises within the last three years. In 1877, £671 14*s.* were expended on the buildings. In 1878, £257 17*s.* 4*d.*, and in 1879 £546 4*s.*

The people of Galway are willing to support the institution now that it has been put on a right footing, and I feel confident that, through the industrial teaching which the present managers and staff carry out, trades industries and ideas will be instilled into the pupils of the school, which will tend to make industries more cultivated in the town. Hitherto the splendid water-power at Galway has not been turned to the best advantage, and I trust I may yet see manufactures brought into the district, through the instruction given in this school.

During 1879, some necessary farm offices have been erected, and an infirmary commenced.

Health and general condition.—The general health of the boys has been good, no death or serious illness having occurred in the school during the year. The situation of the school is peculiarly healthy.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that the conduct of the inmates during 1879 has been with two exceptions very satisfactory. They were generally obedient, respectful, and industrious. One of the two excepted was not a fit subject for an Industrial school. He had been guilty of theft before his reception into the school, and continued his bad practices afterwards; he ultimately absconded and was committed by the Magistrates at Petty Sessions to a Reformatory. The other boy also absconded under the influence of his father, an itinerant tinker, for which offence the father was sentenced to an imprisonment of one month by the magistrates at Petty Sessions, as the principal offender.

Educational State.—Reading, writing, dictation, arithmetic, and geography are taught. There are also classes in geometry and book-keeping. The following return shows the educational status of the school:—In First Book, 25; in Second Book, 31; in Third Book, 45. In Simple Rules, 58; Compound Rules, 17; Proportion and higher branches, 25; Book-keeping, 4; Algebra, 2; Euclid, 19.

The singing class and band have made fair progress during the year.

Industrial training.—Carpentry, cartmaking, tailoring, bootmaking, smith's-work, and baking are taught. Seven skilled artisans conduct the teaching of the boys, and the work is progressing.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

The public at large freely give orders for various articles to be made by the boys, and I am informed that their work gives satisfaction.

The slob land reclaimed from the sea, is gradually developing into a productive farm, but one spot adjoining the buildings which is not the property of the school, sadly impedes the improvement of the institution.

Staff.—Rev. A. B. Kerins, with a staff of five Christian Brothers, one bandmaster, three foremen of trades, and one farm superintendent, have charge of the institution.

Total cost in 1879, £2,629 3*s.* 9*d.*, of which £546 4*s.* was for building; cost per head, £23 1*s.* 10*d.*; industrial profit, £21 0*s.* 9*d.*

Results, 1876–7–8.—Sixty-two discharged; 53 doing well, 7 are unknown, one since died, and one doubtful.

Seventeen boys were discharged from the school during 1879; one of whom was committed to a Reformatory for absconding.

County of Kerry.

St. Joseph's Industrial Schools for Roman Catholic Girls and Young Boys, Killarney.

School for Girls.—Certified 4th November, 1869.

For Young Boys, Certified 19th August, 1872.

Inspected 18th January and 23rd June, 1879.

Average numbers under orders of detention in 1879,	Boys,	25	103
	Girls,	78	
Voluntary inmates,			3
Externs who attend the National schools on the premises :—			
On roll,			441
Average attendance,			257

State of premises.—I found the girls' school in excellent order, the buildings in good repair, clean and well kept. The exterior has lately been cemented to keep out the damp, the work-rooms papered, the walls coloured, and some improvements made in the kitchen and laundry, but still various improvements are required to make this school equal to some others not similarly favoured by kind patrons.

No industrial school in Ireland has had so many advantages as this. It has been fostered by high patronage, such as has not been vouchsafed or even dreamt of elsewhere, and I fear the sisters who manage the school rely too much on favour, rather than on their own exertions. On a late visit, after I had completed my inspection of the boys' school, I had occasion later in the day to make an unexpected visit to it with one of the clergymen of the town, and I found that the shoes and stockings had been taken from most of the boys after the sisters had left the school, and it was perfectly evident that the dress of the boys had been arranged for my inspection. The National school for the boys is so overcrowded and defective, that there is danger of disease breaking out amongst them. The sisters propose improvements, but they are too slow in carrying them out.

Health and general condition.—General health good, but several of the girls had measles, all however recovered. No death occurred in the school during the year.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports favourably of the conduct of both the boys and the girls. She states that in general they

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

are easily managed and industrious. No serious offence was committed by any of the children during the year. The boys are in charge of a matron supervised by the sisters, but I do not consider that the supervision is sufficient.

Educational State.—Both the schools for boys and girls are in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education, the latter being conducted as an infant school under the Board. The programme of the Board is fairly followed. The school for girls is admirable, and the teaching good, and efficient, but the places where school is held in the institution for the boys are as I remarked in my report for 1878, insufficient and unsuitable. I would wish very much that the proposed improvements in the boys' school were carried out without further delay.

In the extern school the pupils earned £82 7*s.* as results fees.

Industrial training.—The girls are taught all kinds of plain and fancy needlework. They understand the use of the sewing and knitting machines, and work for the shops as well as for private persons. They are proficient in the manufacture of point lace, crochet and embrodery. Some are good laundresses and make up fine linen nicely. All the washing of Killarney House is done in the school. The girls also wash for the establishment, but not for the public.

The girls likewise learn to milk cows, make butter, and feed pigs and poultry. They cook and make confectionery, bake bread, and do household-work, stain floors and are proficient at other works.

The boys knit, and a few use the sewing machine. They sometimes work in the garden.

Staff.—Mrs. Lombard and a staff of six Sisters of Mercy manage this school. A matron has charge of the little boys under the supervision of the Sisters, by whom they are instructed.

Discharged in 1879.—Eleven girls—of these one died, six are in situations doing well. One of the latter was placed by the Countess of Kenmare in the service of Lady Catherine Berkeley, where she is giving satisfaction. One girl was discharged as illegally committed, two emigrated, and two returned to friends, four boys were transferred to the St. Joseph's School, Tralee (school for the more advanced boys), and are giving satisfaction.

Total cost in 1879, £1,993 0*s.* 2*d.*, making the average cost per head £19 6*s.* 11*d.*; industrial profits, £165 9*s.* 4*d.*

Results, 1876–7–8.—Of 26 discharged, 21 are doing well, 2 are doubtful, 2 were recommitted to the Industrial School, and one was lost sight of. Of the eleven girls discharged in 1879, six have been placed in situations, and are doing well, three have been returned to the school, and two have emigrated, all are doing well.

St. Joseph's Industrial School for Roman Catholic Boys, Tralee, Certified 25th March, 1871.

Inspected 19th January and 26th June, 1879.

Average number of inmates under order of detention in 1879, 100.

State of premises.—It is with great pleasure I have to report that a field of eight acres has lately been obtained, in addition to the farm of twenty-eight acres hitherto attached to the School. No change was made in the buildings of the School during the year. They were in good repair, clean, and orderly when I visited.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

I trust that now arrangements will be made to improve the buildings and appliances as suggested in former reports.

Health and general condition.—One death from hydrocephalus occurred amongst the inmates of the school in 1879. The health of the other boys is reported to have been good.

Conduct and discipline.—The conduct of the boys was satisfactory, with the exception of two who were both sent to the Upton Reformatory—one for misconduct and using threatening language, the other for absconding on several occasions.

Educational state.—The usual branches of a primary English education are taught. Some of the boys are being educated for mercantile clerkships. Four and a half hours daily are devoted to study and scholastic instruction.

Industrial training.—Six boys are employed at carpentry, six at cart-making, six at smith's work, twelve at tailoring, twelve at shoemaking, and three at baking. Ten of the smaller boys are employed at knitting, the remainder work on the farm at agriculture and the care of cattle. This department has considerably developed since the additional land has been obtained.

Staff.—Rev. M. F. Mulligan and three Christian Brothers, assisted by three lay brothers and a bandmaster, managed this School in 1879. Since the commencement of 1880, Rev. Mr. Mulligan has taken charge of the Industrial School for boys in Limerick, and the Rev. S. A. Hayes now manages this School. Seven skilled artisans are employed as trades instructors to teach the boys.

Total cost of Institution in 1879, £2,103 18*s.* 8*d.*, making the cost per head £21 0*s.* 5*d.* Industrial profits, £39 2*s.* 7*d.*

Results.—1876–7–8.—Of 66 discharged, 3 have since died, 61 are doing well, 1 who emigrated has not written lately, and 1 has been lost sight of.

The Kerry Home for Protestant Boys, Tralee.

Certified 27th July, 1872.

Inspected 18th January and 24th June, 1879.

Average number of inmates in 1879, ...	18
Externs who attend National School on premises—on roll, 61; attended, ...	45

State of premises.—No change was made in the School buildings during the year. I found them, on my visits, in good repair, clean, orderly, and well kept.

Health and general condition.—The boys enjoyed good health during the year; no death or serious illness occurred amongst them. They are well cared by Mr. and Mrs. Colvin, the master and matron.

Conduct and discipline.—Stated to have been most satisfactory in 1879. Their number being so very small, Mr. Colvin, the teacher, has every opportunity to look after each boy, and appears to discharge the duty in a creditable manner. They look cheery and happy, and are easily controlled.

Educational state.—The School is managed under the Commissioners of National Education, and was examined by their district inspector, William Connolly, esq., in November, 1879, for results. Fifteen Industrial schoolboys were examined, and thirteen passed, earning 115 marks, which were paid by the manager. The externs earned £11 16*s.* 6*d.* for results.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Mr. Connolly reports favourably of the condition of this School. The junior classes read with ease and deliberation, and the spelling, including phrase-spelling, is accurate and satisfactory. Senior classes also show a satisfactory proficiency in spelling. The junior classes write a clear regular hand.

Industrial training.—A master-tailor gives instruction to the boys in his trade, and they are also taught to use a sewing-machine, to cut out, and take measures for clothes. The garden of the School has been well cropped and carefully worked by the boys.

Staff.—The Rev. Raymond Orpen, the Rector of Tralee, superintends the School, which is managed by Mr. Archbold Colvin, and his wife, who is matron. A tailor attends to give instruction to the boys. The matron instructs the boys in music on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Total cost in 1879, £346 0*s.* 6*d.*, making the cost per head £19 4*s.* 6*d.* Industrial profits, £16 4*s.*

Results, 1876–7–8.—Four boys discharged, all doing well.

PEMBROKE ALMSHOUSE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, TRALEE.—Certified 4th November, 1869.

Inspected 19th January, 1879.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention in 1879,	69
Voluntary inmates, ...	13
Externs who attend the National schools on the premises:—	
On roll 273; average attendance, ...	197

State of Premises.—A sum amounting to £64 10*s.* 8*d.* was expended on improvements in the buildings of this school in 1879. The laundry and bakehouse were enlarged, the cloister wainscotted, and the floor laid with encaustic tiles. Other improvements were made in the buildings; and on my visit I was much pleased with the admirable order and cleanliness of the establishment in all respects.

Health and general condition.—Very satisfactory in 1879; no serious illness, no death. The school was very free from disease during the year.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports most favourably of the general conduct of the inmates of the school in 1879; faults very few and trifling; discipline mild, and rewards for good conduct are found to be sufficient to promote a spirit of emulation among the inmates of the school.

Educational state.—This school is managed in connection with the Commissioners of National Education, and the programme of the Board is carefully followed. At an examination held, as if for results, in June, 1879, the District Inspector of the Board, W. Connolly, esq., reports:—"Moral tone and order good; cleanliness very good; discipline very fair. Exercises generally very creditable. The reading in some of the classes very distinct in tone, and the explanation of the text good. The recitation of poetry good. Spelling satisfactory, except in third class. The writing throughout all the classes shows care and painstaking. The fourth class showed a good knowledge of geography, and the fifth and sixth a very fair acquaintance with grammar."

The extern pupils earned £36 as results fees.

Industrial Training.—All kinds of plain and fancy needlework and the use of the sewing-machine are taught, besides hand and machine knitting, crochet, embroidery, braiding, &c., baking, household and

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

laundry work, dairy and farmyard management. The girls have upholstered all the mattresses, and knit all the quilts in use in the establishment. Owing to their proficiency at the use of the sewing-machine, many of the girls are employed as machinists after they leave the school.

Staff.—Mrs. O'Reardon and three Sisters of Mercy manage the school. They are assisted by a matron and three paid assistants.

Total cost in 1879, £1,287 8*s.* 2*d.*, of which £64 10*s.* 8*d.* was for building, making the cost per head £17 14*s.* 5*d.* industrial profits, £59 4*s.* 9*d.*

Results, 1876–7–8.—Of 32 girls discharged, 30 are doing well, 1 has since died, and 1 is doubtful. Those who live near the school visit it often, and a regular correspondence is kept up with others living at a distance. The girls are taught to look on the school as a home, where they can always obtain advice and assistance in procuring situations when out of place.

County of Kilkenny.

Kilkenny Industrial School for Roman Catholic Girls, Kilkenny, Certified 23rd March, 1873.

Inspected 14th April and 1st November, 1879.

Average number of inmates in 1879, . . .	95
In excess of limit (2 under 6 years of age), . . .	6

State of premises.—This is an admirably managed school, and most creditable in all its arrangements. The buildings having been erected at considerable expense—£4,050 was expended on their erection in 1877—a further sum of £1,000 in 1878, and £300 in 1879. Besides the farm belonging to the school, arrangements have been made that part of the land belonging to the model farm, lately purchased for a school for young boys, should be appropriated for the use of this school. By this arrangement, an extensive dairy management can be accomplished.

Health and general condition.—Three deaths occurred in the school during the year—two from consumption, and one from brain disease, the result of previous misery before the children were received into the establishment. In 1878 four deaths from consumption and one from brain disease were reported, notwithstanding that no expense is spared in the treatment of the invalids; and nowhere can more care be taken of all the children than in this school. They are well fed, well clothed, and properly looked after. But the dire diseases which carry off so many of the poor in Ireland, sadly afflict some of the lowest classes of this district. The other children in the school are the pictures of health, and, although much zymotic disease prevailed in Kilkenny during the year, this school was free from the contagion.

Conduct and discipline.—Very satisfactory in 1879. The children are docile, respectful, and industrious; faults very few and of a trifling nature; a good tone prevails in the school. The girls show great anxiety to please the sisters, and are cheery and happy.

Educational state.—A good primary English education is given the girls, who show great anxiety to learn, and the school is progressing. Reading, writing, dictation, grammar, arithmetic, and geography are taught.

Industrial training.—This department is carefully attended to, and each girl is trained according to her talents, in the work by which she can best earn a competent livelihood after discharge. Plain and fancy needlework, lace, crochet, and macrêmé work, cooking, baking, pastry

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

work, and confectionery are taught; as also laundry work, and dairy, and farmyard management. The elder girls have charge of their younger companions so as to fit them for nursery maids.

Staff.—Mrs. Catherine Lyons, with a staff of seven Sisters of Charity, manage the Institution. Three laundresses, two workmistresses, and a well qualified dressmaker work under the superintendence of the sisters.

Twenty-two girls were discharged in 1879, 6 returned to friends, 12 have been provided with good situations and are going on satisfactorily, and 1 emigrated.

Total cost in 1879, £2,889 15*s.* 2*d.*, of which £300 was for building. Cost per head £25 12*s.* 9*d.*; industrial profits, £286 3*s.* 9*d.*

Results, 1876–7–8.—Twenty-nine discharged, 28 doing well, and 1 lost night of.

KILKENNY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC YOUNG BOYS.
Certified 13th December, 1879.

Although this school was certified in 1879, only three pupils were admitted to it before the close of the year. I therefore have no materials to ground a report, further than to say that I am much pleased with the progress made in so short a time, and anticipate very favourable results for my next report.

KING'S COUNTY.

ST. JOHN'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, PARSONSTOWN.—Certified 15th July, 1870.

Inspected 11th January, 3rd July, &c., 1879.

Average number of children paid for by Treasury, . .	79
Externs attending National School—on roll, 417; attendance, ...	271

State of premises.—No alterations were made in the buildings during the year, but several additional appliances were provided. New baths were put up, the dormitories were painted, and the walls panelled. It is now proposed to erect a substantial addition to the Institution, which will, I am informed, cost upwards of £1,000. I found the School buildings in excellent repair, very clean, orderly, and well kept.

Health and general condition.—No death occurred in the School during 1879, and the general health of the children was most satisfactory. With the exception of one case of severe hip disease, no serious malady was reported amongst the inmates of the School during the year. This child, suffering from hip disease, although still on crutches, is now favourably progressing. The inmates of this School are carefully looked after, and are bright and happy.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports most favourably of the conduct of the girls. They are docile and obedient, anxious to learn, tolerant of each other, and most industrious. Slight faults are, of course, sometimes committed, but none of a serious nature were reported. The training of the children occupies the undivided care and solicitude of the Sisters, who are constantly with them, and individualize the disposition and suitable treatment of each.

Educational state.—The School is in connection with the Commissioners of National Education, and inspected by their officers. E. W. Duggan, esq., District Inspector of the National Board, on his examination as if for results, in December, 1879, reports "that 91 per cent. in

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

results were obtained by the pupils, which exhibits a higher degree of proficiency than that in ordinary National Schools, and is strong evidence of the care and attention which has been given to the school instruction during the past year." The programme of the National Board is carefully followed, and the results obtained for externs amounted to £84.

Vocal and instrumental music are well taught; and the drawing-class, which has been placed in connection with the South Kensington School of Art, obtained nineteen prizes at the examinations in March.

Two of the Industrial School girls are paid monitresses in the National School, and another was transferred, at the end of her course, to the Training School in Baggot-street, Dublin, to be qualified and classed as a teacher under the National Board.

Industrial training.—All kinds of needlework and machine-work are well taught in this School. The girls cut out and make all the clothes they wear, and do a considerable quantity of work for the public. Besides dressmaking and millinery, the girls are instructed in the manufacture of Brussells and Honiton lace, as well as Irish point, crewel-work, and crochet. An experienced laceworker has been imported from Devonshire to teach the girls to work with bobbins on the pillow, as at Honiton.

Ladies' underclothing are well made in this School, and the girls supply complete outfits to order: their work gives great satisfaction. They embroider on silk, cloth, and leather. Cooking and house-work are likewise taught. The girls cure bacon, make bread and confectionery, work in the laundry, milk cows, feed pigs and a few poultry.

Staff.—Mrs. M. A. Beckett, with eight Sisters of Mercy, gratuitously manage the establishment. They are assisted by six paid officers, including a dressmaker and lace-teacher.

Total cost in 1879, £1,583 2*s.* 11*d.* Cost per head, £20 0*s.* 9*d.* Industrial profit, £160 9*s.* 8*d.*

Results, 1876–7–8.—Thirty-one discharged, of whom 1 has since died, 28 are doing well, and 1 doubtful.

County of Limerick.

St. George's Industrial School for Roman Catholic Girls, Limerick.—Certified 4th December, 1869.

Inspected 2nd May, 4th September, 24th November, 1879.

Average number of inmates under order of detention in 1879,	58
Voluntary inmates,	4

State of premises.—No new buildings for this School were erected in 1879; but I found those already completed in good repair, always very clean, and nicely kept.

Health and general condition.—The children are well cared, and no death or serious illness occurred amongst them during the year. Some who, when admitted, were in a very precarious state, are now strong and healthy.

Conduct and discipline.—Very satisfactory; an excellent spirit prevails in the School; faults very few, and all of a trifling nature. The girls are obedient, respectful, and industrious. The manager reports most favourably of their conduct in the School, and states that after they leave the Institution they cherish the greatest affection for their former teachers. Those who have situations in Limerick constantly visit the School, and others who are abroad express in their letters the greatest

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

gratitude to the Sisters for the kind treatment they received. One girl, who is a parlour-maid in a respectable family in New York, writes:—"I cannot find words to express my thanks and gratitude for the unceasing care bestowed on me while with you; and I shall always try to put in practice what I was taught." In the other letters which were shown to me similar sentiments are expressed, and I consider the results of the moral training in the School most satisfactory.

Educational state.—Reading, writing, dictation, geography, grammar, and singing are taught, but the instruction in singing is insufficient.

Industrial training.—The girls are instructed in plain and fancy needlework and the use of the sewing and knitting machines. They cut out and make all the clothes they wear. They upholster mattresses and palliasses. All the quilts in the establishment were knitted by the girls. Old Limerick lace, the manufacture of which formerly gave much employment in Limerick, but latterly had died out, is now successfully taught, and the work manufactured in this School finds a ready sale. I consider the revival of this work in Limerick will be attended with advantage. The girls likewise bake bread, cook, and are taught household duties, to save bacon, and make confectionery. They milk cows, make butter, work in the laundry, and care pigs and poultry. Girls trained in the School, when temporarily out of employment, can always find a home in it until a suitable situation offers, which is a most valuable preservative for girls without friends, or whose relatives are criminals.

Staff.—Mrs. M. A. Bartley and eight Sisters of the Good Shepherd manage this School.

Total cost of the Institution in 1879, £1,222 2*s.* 7*d.*, making the average cost per head, £21 1*s.* 5*d.* Industrial profits, £32 6*s.* 6*d.*

Results, 1876–7–8.—Of 27 girls discharged, 26 are doing well, and 1 unknown.

St. Vincent's Industrial School for Roman Catholic Girls, Limerick.—Certified 8th December, 1869.

Inspected 2nd May, 4th September, and 24th November, 1879.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention, within the limit of the rules, ...	130
Do. not paid for (5 under six years of age), .	13
Voluntary inmates, ...	106
Externs who attend the National School on the premises,	47

State of premises.—No new buildings were erected during the year in connection with the main buildings of this School, which is already very complete in most respects. Some of the out-houses have been improved, and walls built. On my visits, I found the premises, as they always are, in an admirable state of order and cleanliness.

Health and general condition.—Four deaths occurred amongst the inmates during the year, all from scrofula and tuberculosis, the results of imperfect nurture and misery before the admission of the children to the School. The health of the remaining inmates was very good, and they show, by their appearance, the great care taken of them.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports most favourably of the general conduct of the children: their faults are few, and scarcely

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

ever of a serious nature. She adds that when they do commit a fault they afterwards express their regret, and show an anxious wish to amend. They are docile, obedient, and tolerant of each other.

Educational state.—This department of the school is admirably managed in connexion with the Board of National Education. Mr. Seymour, the District Inspector, reports that on his examination, as if for results, in October, 1879, he found the school in all respects satisfactory, proficiency very fair on all subjects, and the programme well attended to; the teaching being very efficient generally. Thirty-four pounds fourteen shillings was earned for results by the inmates of the Industrial School, but not paid. He adds, "I found the classes well prepared in all the leading subjects, style of reading good throughout, and the poetical pieces repeated with much judgment and correctness; the explanations of meanings of words, facts and allusions in the lessons receive due attention. Spelling from dictation generally very correct; style of penmanship suitable and well executed; arithmetic succeeded particularly well—all or nearly all questions set were worked correctly; the requirements of programme in grammar well complied with, and great facility shown by senior classes in parsing sentences; geography fairly taught. The educational requirements for individual and collective teaching ample, and the arrangements such as secure due attention to every point of importance." From my own inspection, I am perfectly satisfied that this report of Mr. Seymour is well merited, and, I may add, that some of the girls are now working hard to obtain the benefit of the Intermediate examinations of the present year. Vocal and instrumental music are well taught in this school, and the girls sung the National Anthem and other pieces, on my late visit, in a most creditable manner.

Industrial training.—Needlework of all descriptions is carefully taught in this school. The children cut out and make all the dresses they wear, and work for the shops and private families. They are well versed in the use of the different sewing and braiding machines, and are taught crochet and fancy work. They milk cows and make butter, care pigs and poultry; they work in the laundry, but only for the house. It would be an advantage if they were taught to make up shirts and ladies' dresses, but in other respects their laundry work is good. They bake bread, cook, and learn confectionery. The elder girls care their younger companions. The girls work in the garden, and care the dressed grounds belonging to the school.

Staff.—Mrs. M'Namara, with 12 Sisters of Mercy, manage the school; they are assisted by paid teachers, including a well qualified workmistress and laundress.

Total expenditure in 1879, £2,956 4*s.* 10*d.*, making the cost per head, £22 14*s.* 9*d.*; profit on industrial department, £265 11*s.* 8*d.*

Results, 1876-7-8.—Sixty-two discharged; all reported to be doing well.

Girls trained in this school, when out of employment, are received into a House of Mercy in Limerick, where they remain until suitable employment is provided for them.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

LIMERICK INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS.—Certified 18th August, 1875.

Inspected 2nd May, 4th September, and 24th November, 1879.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention within limit of rules,	98
Voluntary inmates,	29

State of premises.—A sum of £286 19*s.* 3*d.* was expended in 1879 on repairs, the erection of a coal vault and closets, and on excavating an area round the main building to prevent damp in the basement.

A wooden house, 106 feet by 24, intended for a temporary infirmary and dormitory, and for a workshop, was commenced, and some improvements were made in the farm, during the year.

At the close of 1879 the managers applied to the Chief Secretary to have the limit of inmates extended from 100 to 150, but on inquiry I was not satisfied that the accommodation and the appliances were sufficient to justify me in recommending the increase.

The managers, however, submitted for my approval a plan for an extension in the buildings, which would include a boys' refectory with school and dormitory overhead, each measuring 40 feet by 25 feet 6 inches, besides apartments for the officers, which they promised to have erected as soon as possible. They likewise submitted a plan for a detached infirmary which also met my approval.

In February of the present year, in consequence of the poverty of the district and the great necessity for increasing the number in the school, I submitted to the Chief Secretary a guarantee from Dr. O'Shaughnessy, a leading citizen of Limerick, that if the increase in the limit was at once granted, the infirmary would be completed within four months, and that he would not cease in his endeavours to obtain funds to erect the new wing with as little delay as possible.

Under the circumstances the Chief Secretary was pleased to grant the increase in the limit of inmates in the school to 150. I regret, however, to add that although the new lavatories, baths, and water-closets have been fitted up, and the shell of the infirmary roofed in, some of the children are still compelled to sleep in the temporary building which has been erected. The school is, however, in other respects favourably progressing, and I trust that the managers will carry out the agreement entered into respecting the new wing.

Health and general condition.—Two deaths occurred in the school during the year, one from consumption the other from inflammation of the lungs. The manager reports that the health of the other boys was all that could be desired, and, I may add, that the above were the only deaths which occurred in the school since it was certified in 1875.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that the conduct of the boys during the year was very satisfactory. They were in general docile and industrious.

Educational state.—The educational programme of this school is, reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar and geography, but on my testing the efficiency of the teaching I was much dissatisfied with the results. A brass band and singing class has been formed.

Industrial training.—Baking, tailoring, boot and shoe making, cart-making, carpentry and cabinetmaking, painting and glazing are well taught, and the trades' shops receive much encouragement from the public. A number of boys work in the garden attached to the school

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

and on the farm which has been purchased in the neighbourhood, where they learn the management of cows, horses, pigs, and poultry, and are instructed in farm work generally.

Staff.—The Rev. P. A. Martin, with seven Christian Brothers, managed the school in 1879, but since the commencement of the present year Mr. Martin has resigned, and his place is now occupied by the Rev. M. F. Mulligan, who formerly managed the Tralee school. Twelve tradesmen, a bandmaster, singing-master, herd, and farm labourers are also employed.

Total expenditure during 1879, £3,600 14*s.* 7*d.*, of which £286 19*s.* 3*d.* was expended on building, making the cost per head, £26 1*s.* 8*d.*; industrial profits, £103 15*s.* 3*d.*

Results, 1876-7-8.—Three discharged, two doing well, and one lost sight of.

COUNTY OF LONGFORD.

OUR LADY OF SUCCOUR INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, NEWTOWNFORBES.—Certified 29th November, 1869.

Inspected 21st August, 1879.

Average number of children under order of detention in 1879, ...	79
Externs who attend National school on premises, 110 roll, attended, ...	71

State of premises.—A large sum, amounting to £1,700, was expended on the buildings of this school in 1879, in addition to £415 14*s.* 7*d.* in the previous year. The school is gradually becoming developed, and it gives me great pleasure to felicitate the Sisters on the success of their endeavours. I found the school buildings clean, orderly, and well kept, when I visited.

Health and general condition.—One child who had, when she was admitted, the seeds of the malady in her constitution, died of consumption in 1879. The poor girl has been an invalid from the time of her admission, and, notwithstanding the care of the Sisters died in December, 1879. The health of the other children was good. They appeared cheery, happy, and industrious.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports favourably of the conduct of girls, faults few and trifling, and home influences prevail.

Educational state.—This school is managed in connexion with the Board of National Education, and was examined by their District Inspector, W. J. Brown, esq., in November, 1879, as if for results, which, if paid, would have amounted to £30 13*s.* He reports "the general proficiency of the school as well as reading and writing very fair; grammar and geography rather weak, and spelling middling. Vocal and instrumental music, drawing and other extras, including French, are taught in the school, and girls of superior intelligence are trained to be teachers under the National Board."

Industrial training.—A good laundry is attached to this school, in which the girls wash for the public, and their work gives satisfaction. They are thus trained to be good laundresses, and can thus always earn a competence in afterlife. Plain and fancy needlework are also taught and the girls are instructed in the use of the sewing machine. They cut out and make the dresses they wear, and receive general instructions in dressmaking. They cook and do housework and have charge of the dairy and poultry yard.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Staff.—Mrs. Fallon and 12 Sisters of Mercy manage the institution. They are assisted by 2 literary teachers, 3 laundresses, and 2 servants.

Total cost of school in 1879, £3,365 13*s.*, of which £1,700 10*s.* was for building, making the average cost per head, £21 1*s.* 6*d.*; industrial profits, £207 15*s.*

Results, for 1876–7–8.—Thirty-two discharged; 29 are reported to be doing well, 1 has been lost sight of, and 2 are doubtful.

COUNTY OF LOUTH.

HOUSE OF CHARITY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS, DROGHEDA.—Certified 17th October, 1870.

Inspected 12th June and 26th December, 1879.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention within limit of rules in 1879,	92
Do. not chargeable (one in excess of limit),	4
Externs who attend National School on the premises,	188

State of premises.—No alteration was made in the premises during the year, but the sewerage, which had been in a bad state, has, I am informed, been improved. A new building, which I understood was to have been devoted to the Industrial School, is now used solely as a National school for externs, and the various improvements for the Industrial School, promised to have been made so soon as the ground on which that building has been erected was obtained, have not been carried out. Under the circumstances, unless additional accommodation for the Industrial School children and a sufficient staff be soon provided, it will be my duty to call the attention of Government to the subject. The existing buildings are insufficient for the present number of inmates, and the want of a suitable hospital for their use is a serious defect. Unless these matters are attended to, it will be for the Executive to consider what number of children can be properly accommodated in the school.

Health and general condition.—In 1879 measles attacked the inmates of this school, and 10 boys were struck down by the epidemic. Afterwards one case of scarlatina appeared, but the boy recovered; and, although no death occurred amongst the children during 1879, two of the Sisters in charge of the school died, as far as I can learn, from overwork. These ladies were devoted in their attention and care of the children; and on my visit on 1st April, 1880, I learned that no less than three of the boys had died since the commencement of the present year, and the inmates of the school did not in my opinion show the same healthful appearance as formerly.

Conduct and discipline.—Very satisfactory; the boys are docile and obedient to the Sisters. In no instance was a fault of a serious nature committed in 1879. Home influences are brought to bear on the children, and their moral training is carried on with success and little difficulty.

Educational state.—This school is in connexion with the Board of National Education, and was examined as if for results in October, 1879, by D. M. Wilson, esq., District Inspector, who reports that the general proficiency was very fair. There were a few exceptions of boys who had to be examined a second time in some of the classes. The results if paid would have amounted to £24 13*s.* Reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, and drawing are taught.

Industrial training.—Unsatisfactory. In consequence of the insufficient staff in this school, the industrial training of the children is not

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

properly attended to. The small garden attached to the premises is quite inadequate to give the inmates sufficient employment, and trades are not developed.

Staff.—This school is managed by Mrs. Frances Austin, with a staff of French Sisters of Charity, assisted by five other officers, but the two Sisters who lost their lives in September, 1879, had not been replaced at the time of my inspection in April, 1880. I never witnessed more zeal and devotion than was in former years displayed by the Sisters in the management of this school, especially by the two Sisters whose loss we deplore, but now, left without sufficient help by the managers, it is impossible that the Sisters in charge can perform all the duties required of them, or that the school can be efficiently carried on. I, therefore, on my last inspection gave notice to the managers that unless the vacancies in the staff were at once filled up I would, in justice to the children as well as their officers, recommend that the number of boys in the school be reduced to equal the existing accommodation and staff.

Total cost of school in 1879, £1,721 12*s.* 4*d.*, making the cost per head, £18 14*s.* 3*d.*; industrial loss during the year, £38 1*s.* 9*d.*

Results, 1876-7-8.—Nine discharged; 7 doing well; 1 since dead; and 1 doubtful.

County of Mayo.

St. Columba Industrial School, Westport, for Roman Catholic Girls.—Certified 13th April, 1871.

Inspected 11th September, 1879.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention within limit of the rules in 1879,	80
Do. not paid for (under six years),	2
Voluntary inmates,	7
Externs who attend the schools on the premises,	280

State of premises.—No change was made in the buildings of the school, which I always found in good repair, well kept, very clean, and orderly.

Health and general condition.—Very satisfactory in 1879. No death or serious illness occurred in the school during the year. Some children who on admission were in a very delicate state are now strong and healthy. All are well cared, and show the attention paid to their wants.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that the conduct of the girls was very good, and their faults of a trifling nature. I was pleased with their general appearance on my visit; they are docile and obedient, and appear most anxious to please the Sisters in charge.

Educational state.—This department is well managed by the Sisters, and the teaching is efficient. Although not in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education, the programme of the Board is followed with very satisfactory results. I was greatly gratified with the emulation of the pupils and the answering of the classes which I examined. They showed a thorough knowledge of the subjects taught. Reading, writing, dictation, grammar, geography, arithmetic, vocal and instrumental music, and drawing are well taught in the school. On my visit the National Anthem was sung by the children in the school in a very superior manner. They afterwards sang some of Moore's Melodies, translated into Irish, which were very effectively rendered. The more intelligent girls are trained in this school to be teachers and nursery governesses.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Industrial training.—The children are instructed in needlework in its different branches; dressmaking and the use of the sewing machine. They also learn embroidery and fancy work. They milk cows, make butter, and work in the laundry, where washing for private families is well executed. They cook, bake bread, make pastry, and are instructed in the duties of household servants. The teaching is very good in this school, and the results are very favourable; girls in situations giving satisfaction to their employers.

Staff.—Mrs. M. B. Cullen and a large staff of Sisters of Mercy manage this school.

Total cost of the institution in 1879, £1,504 3*s.* 3*d.* Cost per head, £18 6*s.* 10*d.*; industrial profits, £61.

Results, 1876–7–8.—Twenty-six discharged; one since dead; all the rest doing well; and the accounts received from them, both at home and abroad, are quite cheering.

COUNTY OF MONAGHAN.

ST. MARTHA'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, MONAGHAN.—Certified 4th November, 1869.

Inspected 4th March, 8th July, 1879.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention, within limit of rules,	67
Do. not paid for out of Treasury grant,	3
Voluntary inmates,	29
Externs who attend the National school on the premises,	274

State of premises.—I found the school on my inspections in excellent order, very clean, and well kept. The buildings continue to be maintained in good repair. The woodwork has been freshly painted, and other improvements have been made in order to render the institution as complete as possible in its different arrangements.

Health and general condition.—No death or serious illness occurred in this school during 1879. The inmates have been altogether free from zymotic attacks, and they show by their robust and healthy appearance what can be effected even in the most neglected classes of children by a well regulated and nutritious diet, strict cleanliness, healthful exercise in the open air, the frequent use of warm baths, and other sanitary appliances.

The infirmary in this school is very complete in its arrangements, and no expense is spared by the managers in providing eggs, cod liver oil, quinine, and other medicaments for those who require them.

Conduct and discipline.—Very satisfactory in 1879. No serious offence was reported to have occurred in the school during the year, and an excellent spirit prevailed amongst the inmates. They are docile and obedient. The main cause of the success of the training in this school is that the Sisters always with the girls acquire an influence over them, and so mould their ideas and actions in a proper direction. The system of marks tends also to keep up a high standard in the school.

Educational state.—This school is managed in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education, and the programme of the Board is carefully followed. M. Sullivan, Esq., District Inspector of the Board, examined the pupils as if for results in July, 1879, when £23 4*s.* 6*d.* were earned by the pupils, but not paid. He reports—"The literary programme for the Industrial pupils is identical with that for ordinary pupils. The industrials are instructed with the other

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

pupils, and have been carefully taught, their general proficiency being very good. The *tone, order, cleanliness,* and discipline of the pupils are most satisfactory. The extras, singing, drawing, painting, physical geography, and instrumental music are taught. The results earned by the externs of this well-managed school during the year amounted to £203 3*s.* 6*d.*

Industrial training.—Dressmaking, millinery, the use of sewing and knitting machines, crewel work, and lace work are taught in this school. The girls are instructed in dairy work, the milking of cows, and the making of butter. They work in the garden, and care pigs and poultry. There is a properly constructed and well managed laundry attached to this institution where washing for the public is done, and thus the girls acquire a thorough knowledge of that branch of industry so important to persons of their class in life. The girls make and bake all the bread required for the large establishment, and have the exclusive charge of the bakehouse.

Staff.—Mrs. Mary Angela Crotty, and seven Sisters of the Order of St. Louis, manage the institution.

Total cost of school in 1879, £1,955 0*s.* 8*d.*, making the cost per head of the inmates £19 14*s.* 11*d.*; industrial profits, £229 5*s.*

Results, 1876–7–8.—Twenty-seven discharged; 26 doing well, 1 dead, 20 were discharged during 1879; of these 7 returned to friends, 11 were placed in service, and 2 others emigrated.

County of Roscommon.

St. Monica's Industrial School for Roman Catholic Girls. Roscommon.—Certified 20th November, 1869.

Inspected 10th September, 1879.

Average number of children under rules, ...	44
Voluntary, ...	9
Extern pupils who attend the National School, ...	on roll, 220; attendance, 204

State of premises.—A sum amounting to £519 was expended in 1879 on the erection of a laundry, farm buildings, and other appliances for the use of the children of this school. I found it on my inspection in good repair, and in a most creditable condition of order and cleanliness.

Health and general condition very satisfactory in 1879; no serious illness; no death. The children are well cared, and show the attention which the Sisters pay to the sanitary arrangements in the school. The manager reports that the health of the children has been much improved since a facility for active exercise has been afforded by the new playground. The importance of active and gymnastic exercise for growing young women cannot be over-estimated. Although there is no doubt that mere walking about on roads will never be sufficiently conducive to health for young persons, yet I have great difficulty in inducing managers of schools to provide proper playgrounds and covered halls for active exercise in wet weather.

Conduct and discipline very satisfactory in 1879. Faults few and of a trifling nature. The girls are obedient, docile, and industrious, clean, and tidy in their habits, and appear bright, cheery, and happy.

Educational state.—This school is managed in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education, and the programme of the Board is carefully followed. The inmates were examined in July, 1879, as if

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

for results by Wm. Bamford, Esq., the District Inspector of the Board, who reports that the general proficiency of the pupils is very good, school programme duly observed, the answering of all the classes very gratifying, many of the Industrial school children having distinguished themselves; all except one having been promoted to higher classes. The children were again examined for results in December, and the results fees for the year for externs amounted to £68 10*s*. The results fees for the Industrial school children were not paid. Vocal and instrumental music, and the theory of music (Hullah's system) are well taught in this school; drawing, painting, and other extras, are also taught. The results are satisfactory. Two of the girls are first and second class paid monitresses; three others are pupil monitresses.

Industrial training.—The laundry for private washing which has been in operation since October, 1879, promises to be a success, as the work is well done. The girls milk cows, make butter, care pigs and poultry, and work in the garden and conservatory. They bake bread, cook, and make confectionery. Different branches of needlework are taught. The girls cut out and make all the clothes they wear, and work for the public. They are instructed in the use of the sewing machine, do fancy needlework, embroidery, braiding, tatting, crochet, knitting, and lace work.

Staff.—Mrs. M. A. Nolan, with a staff of Sisters of Mercy, manage the establishment. They are assisted by a matron, a skilled laundress, and workmistress.

Total cost of school in 1879, £1,444 2*s*. 7*d*., making the cost per head £17 9*s*. 1*d*.; industrial profits, £45 10*s*.

Results, 1876–7–8.—Of 15 discharged, 14 are doing well, and 1 is doubtful.

THE SUMMERHILL INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS, ATHLONE.—Certified 5th August, 1880.

This school was not certified in 1879, and therefore does not come within this report. It is mentioned here in order that magistrates may be aware of its existence.

COUNTY OF SLIGO.

ST. LAURENCE'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, SLIGO.—Certified 22nd April, 1871.

Inspected 15th November, 1879.

Average number of children under rules, . . .	30
Voluntary inmates, ...	46
Externs who attend the National Schools—on roll, 545; average attendance, ...	394

State of Premises.—No change was made in the school buildings during 1879; but since the commencement of 1880, various improvements have been in part carried out, and the limit in the number of inmates has been extended from thirty to one hundred children. A bakehouse is being erected, but there are still other appliances which are very necessary, and should not be postponed.

Health and general Condition.—One death of a child from heart disease after a lingering illness, occurred in the school during 1879. The health of the other inmates was satisfactory. Frequent sea bathing

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

during the season, and occasional walks through the country, have kept the children in good health; but a large playground with a covered play-hall, would be a great advantage, and I pointed out to the manager where it should be placed. Gymnastic exercises and a covered play-hall, where the girls could take active exercise during cold and wet weather, so constant in this climate, are most conducive to health, and tend much to ward off disease.

Conduct and Discipline.—This is a well managed school, and a kind and motherly discipline, accompanied by a judicious system of rewards and punishments has had the best results. Hence, severe measures are seldom or never resorted to, and the children are obedient, respectful, and anxious to please.

The manager has shown me a correspondence in which is expressed the uniform approval which members of the grand jury of Sligo, and other influential persons, have recorded of the order, cleanliness, and general management of the institution, as well as of the benefits likely to result therefrom to the children of the least hopeful classes of the population.

Educational State.—This school is managed in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education, and in November, 1879, the pupils were examined as if for results, by S. Starrit, esq., the Board's Inspector of the district. He reports very favourably of the results of the examination, and of the general proficiency of the children, and the order and cleanliness of the school. The standard of the children's literary proficiency may be best estimated by the manner in which they passed their last examination, when all were promoted to higher classes. The per-centage of their answering in ordinary branches, 88·0, and in extra branches, 88·9; and some have since been enrolled in the intermediate class for the year. One of those in the last examination gained a handsome prize. Vocal and instrumental music are taught, and the more gifted young persons learn drawing, French, and physical geography, thus being trained to be teachers under the National Board. The National Anthem was well sung by the girls on my visit. The externs earned in 1879 for results, £192.

Industrial Training.—The public laundry attached to this school continues to be a success, and gives remunerative employment to eighteen or twenty girls, generally licensed or discharged from the Industrial School. Two of the laundry girls got good situations as head laundresses during the past year, and others are becoming gradually fit for the same position. The farm, dairy, and kitchen also afford employment to other girls, to prepare them for domestic service. Plain and fancy needlework, with the use of the sewing machine, dressmaking and millinery, are taught. In no school in Ireland are such large profits per head made from industrial work as here, and I am well satisfied with the result of the teaching.

Staff.—Mrs. Elizabeth Jones and a staff of Sisters of Mercy manage the institution. They are assisted by a professional cook, laundress, and other officers.

Total cost in 1879, £1,270 14*s.* 5*d.*, making the cost per head £16 14*s.* 4*d.* Industrial profits, £393 17*s.* 8*d.*

Results, 1876–7–8.—Of 19 discharged, 15 are doing well, 4 doubtful.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, TEMPLEMORE.—Certified 20th August, 1870.

Inspected 23rd March, 1879.

Average number of inmates under order of detention in 1879,	60
Voluntary inmates, ...	5
In excess of limit, ...	1
Externs who attend the National schools on the premises—roll, 211; Attended, ...	150

State of premises.—No new buildings were erected during the year, but several alterations were made, and the poultry yard improved. I found the school on my inspection, very clean and orderly.

Health and general condition.—An outbreak of typhoid fever occurred in the school during the summer of 1879, but of a mild type, and no death took place. I found the inmates on my inspection in good health and well cared.

Conduct and discipline.—The Manager reports most favourably of the conduct of the children in 1879. A good tone prevails amongst them, faults few and trifling. A system of marks and rewards acts beneficially. The children are docile, obedient, and respectful to the Sisters in charge. They are bright, cheery and happy.

Educational state.—This school is managed in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education, with an attendance of 150 externs (211 on roll). The Inspector of the Board, F. Eardley, Esq., reports, December, 1879:—"Examined the children of Industrial School on results programme; sufficient progress maintained in due proportion of pupils in senior classes; reading, finent; writing, very fair; proficiency in arithmetic, tolerable; appearance of the children, all that could be desired."

Vocal and instrumental music are taught.

Industrial training.—Needlework in all its branches is carefully taught in this school. The children are instructed in the use of sewing and knitting machines; dressmaking and millinery are likewise taught, and the children cut out and make all the clothes they wear. All the quilts in use in the establishment were knitted by the children; who also upholster mattresses, and work in the laundry and dairy—bake bread, make butter, milk cows, care pigs, and a quantity of poultry. They cook and are taught housework.

Staff.—Mrs. Mary Walsh, with 4 Sisters of Mercy, assisted by 3 paid officers, manage the institution.

Total cost in 1879, £1,255 5*s.* 9*d.*, making cost per head, £19 0*s.* 4*d.* Industrial profits, £108 7*s.* 5*d.*

Results, 1876–7–8.—Twenty-two discharged; 20 doing well; 1 unknown; and 1 since dead.

ST. FRANCIS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, CASHEL.—Certified 8th December, 1869.

Inspected 27th February and 15th May, 1879.

Average number of inmates under order of detention in 1879, ...	107
Externs who attend National schools on the premises,	344

State of premises.—A sum of £35 16*s.* 10*d.* was expended on the buildings of this school in 1879, besides improvements were made in the laundry, workroom, and fittings of the new bakery.

I found the buildings on my inspection in excellent repair, and in the most creditable state of order and cleanliness.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Health and general condition.—One death occurred in the school in 1879, from scrofula of a child who was suffering from the disease when admitted. The health of the other children was very good, and no serious illness appeared amongst them during the year. They are well cared, and show the attention paid to their wants. Calisthenic exercises have been introduced into this school, and are found to be of very great advantage.

Conduct and discipline.—The Manager reports that the conduct of the children during the year was most satisfactory. The best possible spirit prevails amongst them; they are kind and tolerant to each other; docile and respectful to the Sisters in charge.

Educational state.—This school is in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education, and was examined, as if for results, in May, 1879, by their District Inspector, Alfred Purser, Esq., who reports that they earned in results, if paid, £27 2*s.* His report of the answering of the girls was generally favourable.

Vocal and instrumental music (Hullah's system), drawing, illuminating and the higher branches of education are taught to the girls of superior intelligence who are being trained to be certified teachers in National Schools. On my visit the National Anthem was well sung by the pupils of this school.

Industrial training.—Needlework in all its branches is carefully taught in this school. The girls are instructed in dressmaking and millinery; they cut out and make all the clothes they wear. They work lace and crochet, and embroider in gold and silver on silk and leather. Their ribbon embroidery and other work were much admired at the Paris Exhibition of 1878. They make ladies' underclothing, gentlemen's vests and shirts, gloves, and other similar work. The girls are taught farmyard and dairy management to bake bread, cook and make confectionery for the shops. They milk cows, make butter, care pigs and poultry, wash and make up fine linen nicely, and are taught housework, and the duties of house servants. All the quilts in use in the establishment were knitted by them. They upholster chairs, mattresses, and paillasses.

Staff.—This school is well managed by Mrs. Carroll and four Presentation Sisters, assisted by lay Sisters, who teach out-door work. A lacemaker, dressmaker, baker, and laundress, are also employed.

The total cost of the institution in 1879 was £2,201 3*s.*, of which £35 16*s.* 10*d.* was for building, making the cost per head, £20 4*s.* 5*d.*; industrial profits, £192.

Results, 1876–7–8.—Fifty-three discharged; 51 doing well; and the other two recommitted to school.

ST. LOUIS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, THURLES.—
Certified 11th December, 1869.
Inspected 22nd March, 1879.

Average daily number of inmates under orders of detention, .	45
Voluntary inmates, ...	3
Externs who attend the National schools on the premises, . . .	508 (on the roll), attendance, 305

State of premises.—A sum amounting to £167 was expended on the buildings of this school during 1879; a farmyard, with cow-houses and poultry yard, has been completed, and the yard enclosed. I found the buildings on my inspection in good repair, clean, and well kept.

Health and general condition.—One death occurred in the school during the year, of a child who was labouring under consumption when

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

admitted, and succumbed to the disease after five months. The health of the other inmates was very good; they are well cared, and appear cheery and happy.

Conduct and discipline.—The Manager reports favourably of the conduct of the girls during the year, faults few and trifling; they are docile and industrious.

Educational state.—This school is managed in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education, and in October, 1879, the pupils were examined by F. Eardley, Esq., their District Inspector, who reports that—"the Industrial School children are suitably instructed, and their general proficiency satisfactory." On his examination for results, 184 passes were earned by twenty-five children, being an average, if paid, of 12*s.* 6*d.* for each.

The girls are instructed in vocal and instrumental music, and they sung the National Anthem on my visit in a creditable manner. Drawing and other extras are taught to girls intended to be teachers.

Industrial training.—Needlework in its different branches, including dressmaking and millinery, and the use of sewing and knitting machines are taught in this school. The girls cook, bake bread, and work in the laundry. They milk cows, are taught to make butter, and care pigs and poultry.

Staff.—Mrs. O'Shea, corresponding Manager, and three Presentation Sisters, with three paid assistants, manage this school.

Total cost in 1879, £857 11*s.*, of which £167 was for buildings. Cost per head, £14 7*s.* 8*d.* Industrial profits, £6.

Results, 1876–7–8.—Seventeen girls discharged; fifteen are doing well; one since dead; and one doubtful.

TIPPERARY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS.—Certified 1st May, 1872.

Inspected 23rd February and 1st May, 1879.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention in 1879,	64
Not paid for (2 under 6 years),	4
Voluntary inmates,	9
Externs who attend the National schools on the premises, on roll, 556; attended,	334

State of premises.—This well-managed school was completed in 1878, and is now furnished with all necessary appliances. I was much pleased with the condition in which I found it on my visit in 1879.

Health and general condition.—Very satisfactory in 1879, no serious illness, no death. The girls show by their appearance the great care bestowed on them.

Conduct and discipline.—The Manager reports that the conduct of the children in the school was satisfactory in 1879; they are docile, obedient, and most industrious; no grave fault was committed during the year, and the school works well since it has been transferred to the new building.

Educational state.—The scholastic instruction in this school is conducted in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education, and the programme of the Board is carefully followed.

At the examination for results in February, 1880, the District Inspector, A. Cowley, Esq., reports—that the proficiency of the pupils was very good. Thirty-eight children examined; thirty-three passed, earning, if paid, £20 for results. The answering in the different departments was good. Vocal and instrumental music and drawing are taught. Some

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

pupils are well trained to be teachers. The externs attending this school earned £104 13*s.* for results during the year.

Industrial training.—Dressmaking, millinery, the use of sewing and knitting machines, different kinds of fancy work, crochet, embroidery, braiding, and knitting are taught. The girls cut out and make all the clothes they wear, and execute orders for the shops. They make and bake all the bread used in the establishment. They are instructed in plain cooking, to make confectionery and preserves, they milk cows, make butter, care poultry, and work on the farm.

In May, 1879, a public laundry was opened in connexion with this school, which I consider a very great advantage as affording accommodation for the public, and a means of training the girls to a useful art by which they can earn a competence in afterlife.

Staff.—Mrs. Mary Catherine Macnamara, with a staff of eight Sisters of Mercy, and one assistant, manage this school.

The total cost of establishment in 1879 was £1,291, making cost per head, £16 15*s.* 4*d.*, profit on industrial departments, £210 3*s.*

Results.—Twenty-eight girls discharged in 1876-7-8—24 are all doing well, three lost sight of, and one doubtful.

County of Tyrone.

St. Catherine's Industrial School for Roman Catholic Girls, Strabane.—Certified 30th November, 1869.

Inspected 12th March and 8th August, 1879.

Average number of inmates paid for by Treasury,	99
Voluntary inmates,	7
Under 6 years,	1
Externs attending the National school,	300

State of premises.—I found the buildings of the school in excellent repair, very clean and orderly. Various improvements are being carried out, and the new church will be of great advantage to the school. The farmyard is now completed, and the farm is well cultivated. It is a source of health and instruction for the children. The indefatigable Manager of this school anxiously endeavours to make it perfect in all its arrangements, and has gone to much expense to improve the sewerage which was defective.

Health and general condition.—Very satisfactory in 1879, no serious illness, no death. The health of the girls during the year was excellent, and shows that great care was bestowed on them.

Conduct and discipline.—The Manager reports most favourably of the conduct of the girls during the year. They are docile, obedient, and most anxious to give satisfaction to the Sisters placed in charge.

Educational state.—This school is managed in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education, and was examined, as if for results, in August, 1879, by W. Nicholls, Esq., the District Inspector of the Board. He reports that the scholastic teaching is very efficiently conducted. The externs earned £180 for results, and the per-centage of passes obtained by the industrial pupils was 98, but I regret to say that no results are at present paid for Industrial School pupils, some of whom are now paid monitresses under the Board. Vocal and instrumental music are well taught in this school, and drawing with other extras to girls being trained as teachers under the Board. The National Anthem was well sung on my visit.

Industrial training.—Needlework in all its branches is carefully taught The girls cut out and make all their own clothing, and fully understand the use of the different sewing, braiding, and knitting machines. Their

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

work is well done, and they make the finest description of underclothing and shirts, which are exported through a Strabane manufacturer to one of the leading houses in London. They are instructed in embroidery and lace work, and are trained to all kinds of household duties, staining and polishing floors, &c. They make all the bread consumed in the establishment; they cook and make confectionery and pastry. The public laundry is a great success, and through it the girls acquire a thorough knowledge of a profitable employment. The dairy is managed solely by the girls, who are taught to milk cows and make butter. They feed calves, and care pigs and poultry.

Staff.—Mrs. Atkinson and 12 Sisters of Mercy, with a laundress and school teacher, form the staff of this establishment.

Total cost of the school in 1879, £2,025 14*s.* 1*d.* Cost per head, £19 2*s.* 2*d.* Industrial profits, £210 1*s.* 3*d.*

Results, 1876–7–8.—Forty-three discharged, 38 doing well, 3 unknown, 1 since dead, and 1 recommitted to school.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

CAPPOQUIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC YOUNG BOYS.

Certified 1st March, 1873.

Inspected 14th February and 21st October, 1879.

Average number of inmates under order of detention in 1879,	36
Voluntary inmates, ...	4
Externs who attend the National schools—on roll, 301; attended, ...	219

State of premises.—A sum of £108 2*s.* 7*d.* was expended on the school premises in 1879. The covered glass passage connecting the buildings has been completed, a bakehouse has been erected, and other improvements made.

Health and general condition.—Very satisfactory in 1879; no serious illness or death occurred in the school during the year.

Conduct and discipline.—The Manager reports that the boys are very docile and obedient. Home influences are brought to bear on them. An excellent spirit prevails in the school, and the faults are few and trifling.

Educational state.—This school is connected with the Board of National Education, and in July, 1879, was examined by W. W. Weir, Esq., the District Inspector of the Board, who reports:—"I examined the 40 pupils of this school in accordance with the programme laid out for each class, they were:—Infants, 1st class, 18; 2nd class, 12; 3rd class, 4; 4th class, 6. Except in arithmetic and spelling the answering was fair and satisfactory. The reading of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th classes rather above the average. The children are remarkably well behaved, and their neat and healthful appearance afford ample proof of the great care bestowed on them." He adds, "the ladies in charge of the school are most earnest in the discharge of their duties, and anxious for the progress of their pupils."

Industrial training.—This being only a preparatory school, the industrial teaching is limited to machine work, sewing and knitting. The boys work in the garden, and care poultry. According to the rules only children under 9 years of age are admissible, the object being to form the habits of the boys, train them to industry, and impart to them the elements of scholastic instruction.

Staff.—Mrs. Devereux and three Sisters of Mercy manage the school, assisted by a matron, servant, and laundress.

Total cost in 1879, £883 4*s.* 11*d.*, of which £108 2*s.* 7*d.* was for building, making the cost per head £19 7*s.* 6*d.*; industrial profits, £8 14*s.* 4*d.*

Results, 1876–7–8.—Two discharged, not lately heard from.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

St. Dominick's Industrial School for Roman Catholic Girls, Waterford.—Certified 13th April, 1871.

Inspected 13th February, 30th April, and 22nd October, 1879.

Average number of inmates in 1879, ...	120
In excess of limit, ...	9
Voluntary inmates, ...	3

State of premises.—A sum amounting to £2,000 was expended in 1879 in completing the main building of this school, which is now furnished with various requirements for the well working of the Institution. The apartments are lofty and well ventilated, the halls, corridor, and kitchen, are floored with encaustic tiles. There are sufficient baths, and the lavatories are of white marble. No expense has been spared to make the appliances of a solid and permanent character, so that they will not deteriorate by use, and that the children should feel a pride in their home. The result has been fully equal to expectation, and the habits of order, cleanliness, and self-respect which the girls have acquired in their present abode will, the Managers feel convinced, continue in afterlife. The bake-house and some other outoffices require to be remodelled and improved, but I feel satisfied these will be made equally perfect when funds admit. This school has twenty-one acres of land attached to it, and has every appliance for the training of the children to earn a competence according to their capabilities in afterlife.

This school was visited in 1879 by Her Grace the Duchess of Marlborough, the Marchioness of Waterford and other distinguished persons, who recorded their approval of the Institution and its management in the visitors' book.

Health and general condition.—Three deaths occurred in the school during 1879, two from consumption, the seeds of which malady were in their constitution when admitted. The third died from water on the brain. This disease is stated to have carried off several other members of her family. All the other children enjoyed excellent health during the year. There is a well arranged infirmary with suitable appliances in the Institution, and great care is taken to attend to any even the slightest attack of illness which may appear amongst the children.

Conduct and discipline.—The Manager reports that the children are obedient, industrious, respectful, and gratefully prize all the advantagss afforded them in their present home. They are cheery and happy. She adds they emulate each other in their anxiety to do right, and their faults are few and trifling.

Educational state.—Reading, writing, dictation, grammar, geography, and some arithmetic are taught. The girls write a good hand, and are practised in letter writing. Singing is also taught, and the National Anthem was well sung by them on my inspection. Drawing and music are taught to some.

Industrial training.—Great care is bestowed on the industrial teaching of the children in order that they may be enabled to earn a competence after they leave the school. Dressmaking and millinery, shirtmaking, and the use of different sewing machines are well taught in the school. The girls cut out and make all the dresses they wear, and work for the shops and private families. They upholster beds, do fancy work, knit silk stockings, ladies' petticoats, shawls, ties, caps, and other articles. They are taught various kinds of embroidery, and work in crewel and at other fancy works. They make and bake the bread for the entire establishment, milk cows, make butter, and care pigs and poultry.

They likewise cook and learn the duties of house servants, and work in the laundry. One great advantage in this Institution is that the girls are never discharged until they are skilled in the occupation by

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

which they are to earn their bread after they leave the school, and until a suitable employment offers. Whenever they are temporarily out of place they are readmitted to the school until another situation offers. The Manager assures me that the girls who have left the school have proved to be most trustworthy and faithful in the discharge of their duties—some hold very superior situations and give satisfaction to their employers.

Staff.—The school is managed by Mrs. Elizabeth Crilly, with a staff of Sisters of the Good Shepherd, and paid assistants.

Total cost of the institution in 1879, £4,565 11*s.* 8*d.*, of which £2,000 was for buildings, making cost per head £19 8*s.* 9*d.* Industrial profit, £211 17*s.* 2*d.*

Results.—1876–7–8.—All of 52 discharged are reported to be doing well.

The girls in America and in other places at a distance, correspond frequently with the managers, and consult them when they require advice.

COUNTY OF WESTMEATH.

MOUNT CARMEL INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, MOATE.—Certified 9th April, 1870.

Inspected 20th June and 7th November, 1879.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention in 1879,	52
Extern pupils who attend the National schools on the premises —on roll, 196; average attendance, ...	88

State of premises.—A new laundry was commenced in 1879, but no other improvement was made in the buildings during the year. I have frequently pointed out the defects in this school, and, notwithstanding my remonstrances, the Institution has not advanced as others similarly circumstanced.

Health and general condition.—Two deaths occurred in the school, both from consumption. The health of the other children was good.

Conduct and discipline.—Two girls who gave trouble in this school were transferred to another institution, where, under better management, they are going on favourably. The Manager reports that the general conduct of the other girls was satisfactory, and that the faults committed were few, and not of a serious nature.

Educational state.—This school is managed in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education, and the programme of the Board is observed. The children were examined, as if for results, by the District Inspector of the Board, E. P. Dewar, Esq., in October, 1879, who reports favourably of the efficiency of the principal teacher. He states she is energetic and industrious, and that the general proficiency of the pupils is satisfactory, but the answering of some of the girls in spelling and arithmetic bad. One girl, whose time of detention expired in September, 1879, has been appointed a paid monitress in the school.

Vocal and instrumental music are taught. (Hullah's system).

Industrial training.—The girls are instructed in dressmaking, machine work, and knitting. They cut out and make all the clothes they wear, and knit stockings for public institutions. They upholster mattresses, work in the dairy, milk cows, make butter, bake bread, feed pigs, and are employed in the laundry.

Staff.—Mrs. M. A. Finegan, with a staff of five Sisters of Mercy, manage the institution.

Cost of school in 1879, £947 6*s.*, making the average cost of each inmate £18 4*s.* 1*d.* Industrial profits, £90 1*s.*

Results, 1876–7–8.—Twenty-seven discharged, 25 known to be doing well, 1 since dead, and 1 lost sight of.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

ST. AIDEN'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, NEW ROSS.—Certified 13th November, 1869.

Inspected 12th February, 1879.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention in 1879, (paid for),	70
Ditto under 6 years of age,	3
Voluntary inmates,	4

State of premises.—No change was made in the premises of this school during 1879. A sum of £25 was expended on repairs. I found the buildings, on my inspection, very clean, orderly, and well kept.

Health and general condition.—The health of the children was very good. They are well cared, with special medical treatment when required, and no serious illness occurred amongst them in 1879—no death.

Conduct and discipline.—The Manager reports most favourably of the conduct of the girls during the year. They are docile, obedient, and most attentive in the discharge of their duties. Faults very few and trifling.

Educational state.—A primary English education is given. Reading, writing, dictation, geography, and the elements of grammar and arithmetic are taught. The girls are likewise instructed in singing, but the school is not in connexion with any public educational body.

Industrial training.—This department is carefully attended to. Dressmaking and millinery are taught. The girls understand the use of the sewing and knitting machines. They cut out and make all the clothes they wear, and work for the shops. The younger girls do crochet, netting and knitting, the elder upholster the beds of the establishment, work in the laundry, milk cows, make butter, feed calves, pigs, and poultry, make and bake bread, cook, and are instructed in housework. They care their younger companions, and are taught to be very tidy in their dress, and to discharge the duties of house servants in respectable families.

Staff.—Mrs. Kate Devereux and five other Sisters of the Order of the Good Shepherd manage the school. They are assisted by a secular teacher, two dressmakers, and two laundresses.

Total cost of institution in 1879, £1,679 9*s.* 8*d.*, of which £25 was for building, making cost per head £23 12*s.* 8*d.*; industrial profits, £77 4*s.* 10*d.*

Results, 1876–7–8.—Forty-one discharged, all of whom are doing well.

ST. MICHAEL'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, WEXFORD.—Certified 25th November, 1869.

Inspected 6th December, 1879.

Average daily number under order of detention in 1879, paid for out of Treasury grant,	104
Ditto, under six years,	1
Ditto, voluntary inmates,	20

State of premises.—A sum amounting to £118 7*s.* 4*d.* was expended on the improvements in the buildings of this school in 1879. A new cloister was erected connecting the different buildings, and enabling the children to take exercise under cover in wet weather. The playground for the children and the poultry-yard have also been much improved.

Health and general condition.—Very satisfactory in 1879. No serious illness, no death. The healthy appearance of the inmates of this school

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

is the best evidence of the motherly care bestowed on them by the Sisters in charge. Some, who were very delicate when admitted, are now strong and healthy. No expense or labour is spared to benefit the children by the ladies who devote themselves to the management of this institution.

Conduct and discipline.—A very good tone prevails in this school. The girls are docile, obedient to the Sisters, and are tolerant of each other. Faults very few and trifling. The Manager states that the only punishment required is a deprivation of privileges. A table of merit is hung up in the school, and special privileges are attached to the class of honor. All the children of the school have, of their own free will, received the temperance medal and ribbon; and it is gratifying to learn that those who have left the school continue faithful to their pledge.

Educational state.—This school is in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education, and the Board's programme is followed. Reading, writing, dictation, geography, and the elements of arithmetic and grammar are taught. Singing is well taught, and I was much pleased on my visit with the manner the National Anthem was sung by the children. Instrumental music (Hullah's system), drawing, and other extras are taught to girls intended to be teachers. Four of the former inmates of the school are now qualified teachers, some under the National Board in Ireland, others in England.

Industrial training.—All descriptions of needlework are well taught in this school. The girls are instructed in dressmaking, millinery, plain and ornamental needlework, macrêmé, crewel, and other descriptions of work. They manufacture point lace and crochet, embroider and braid nicely. A machine room is set apart in which girls work sewing and knitting machines. Some girls are employed to stamp crests and monograms on letter paper. Baking, cooking, and the confectionery art are well taught in the school. The girls are employed in the flower and vegetable gardens. They care pigs and large quantities of poultry, milk cows, make butter, and are taught to polish furniture and floors, housework and laundry work.

A House of Mercy is attached to this school, in which girls temporarily out of situation are received until suitable employment presents itself, and in which they can earn wages by their labour.

Staff.—Mrs. M. A. Maguire, with a staff of five Sisters of Mercy, manage the school, with the assistance of four paid officers.

Total cost of the institution in 1879 was £2,498 7*s.* 11*d.*, of which £118 7*s.* 4*d.* was for building, making the cost per head £19 0*s.* 9*d.*; industrial profit, £167 1*s.* 6*d.*

Results.—Of 40 discharged in 1876–7–8, 39 are doing well, and 1 has been convicted of crime; but the Manager states that the girl is scarcely accountable for her actions, as she is of weak intellect.

The Manager reports that some of the former inmates of the school now hold very good situations, one being laundress at Hazlewood Castle, Yorkshire, another housemaid with the Earl of Gainsborough, a third is assistant matron in one of the county prisons. Some of the girls are workmistresses in houses of business, and the employer of one writes, "she is a perfect machinist." Gratifying accounts are likewise continually received by the Manager, of girls placed in service.

A Telephone which connects the different branches of the establishment has lately been put up in this school, and is found most useful.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

COUNTY OF WICKLOW.

THE MEATH INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR PROTESTANT GIRLS, OLDCOURT, BRAY.—

Certified 4th October, 1872.

Inspected 10th September, 1879.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention in 1879, 50

State of premises.—No expenditure was incurred for buildings for this school during 1879, further than what was required to keep them in good repair. As the tenure of the holding by the committee of the school buildings will expire in 1881, it was considered advisable that all possible funds should be reserved towards the filling up of new premises when obtained.

The Earl of Meath has, up to the present time, contributed the amounts of the yearly rents of the present school buildings for the last eight years (a sum amounting to upwards of £1,000), besides having given donations towards the maintenance of this school. The ground on which the present buildings stand is required for other purposes, and it is incumbent on all friends and supporters of the Industrial School system, to liberally come forward and provide funds towards the acquiring of a permanent home for the girls, similar to that which has already been erected at Carysfort-avenue, Blackrock, for the boys of the "Meath Male School."

Health and general condition.—One child suffering from lung disease was transferred to this school from the Heytesbury-street School, in February, 1878, as it was believed that the good air of Bray would afford the best chance for her recovery, and for some time she rallied, and was able to enjoy herself with her school-fellows; but the disease had taken too deep root in her constitution, and she died in September following. Dr. Darby was constantly in attendance on the poor child, and the members of the committee did everything in their power to alleviate her sufferings to the last. The health of the other children in the school during 1879 was most satisfactory; they are well cared, and show the attention paid to their wants. Dr. Darby, the medical officer of the school, still continues to give his services to the institution gratuitously.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that the conduct of the girls was generally good, and serious punishments very few. I was much pleased, on my visit, by the demeanour of the children. They appear subject to discipline, bright, cheery, and happy.

Educational state.—This school is managed in connexion with the Church Education Society, and was inspected by Rev. H. Hamilton, who examined the classes in December, 1879. He reports that "of the twenty children received into the school during the past year, only one, when admitted, knew her letters, although some looked nearly grown up." He adds, "I trace individual progress since last year, but there is great labour in teaching grown children so totally neglected previously to their committal to the school." He found that "the answering in Church Catechism, and of some of the classes in Scripture was very good. The spelling of the children was also very good. The third and fourth classes answered fair in English grammar, the rest were only beginning. In geography something was done, as likewise in English history, by the elder girls. Composition was fair, handwriting very good." As has already been observed, some of the grown girls, who were neglected before admission, were very backward indeed."

Three of the girls after the examination by Mr. Hamilton, obtained first class prizes, eight at the Diocesan Examination and ten in the Scripture Class held by the Rev. J. J. and Mrs. Scott. The girls are

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

instructed in singing by one of the members of the committee, and join in the choir of Christ's Church, Bray, during Divine Service.

Dr. Shaw, F.T.C.D., accompanied me to the school in September, 1879, when we examined some of the classes, and were both favourably impressed with the result of our examination of the children.

Industrial training.—This department is carefully looked after. Eight of the girls attended the lessons on cooking given in Bray by Mrs. Price, who is a certified lecturer belonging to the cooking department of South Kensington. Six have learned to milk cows and make butter, and they thoroughly understand the subject. They also work in the laundry, rear calves, and care poultry. The girls are taught household duties and tidy habits, so that with little training they can become good and useful servants. Plain needlework and knitting are taught in the school, and I saw some nice work done by the girls. The want of a good laundry is a serious drawback towards the training of the children, as it is impossible to make up in it fine linen, shirts, and other articles which require skill and appliances which do not exist here. Some very young children under six years of age, who were admitted to the school by the committee, have been given in charge to the elder girls, who take the greatest pleasure in caring them, and are thus trained to be children's maids in private families.

Staff.—Mrs. Echlin, matron, Miss Coghlan, school teacher, Miss J. Lawrence, assistant matron, an assistant sewing mistress is also employed.

The Earl and Countess of Meath, Lord Brabazon, Lady Kathleen Brabazon, Mrs. Wingfield, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. and Miss Darby, and other members of the committee devote much time to the management of this school, and the results have been very satisfactory.

Total cost in 1879, £1,053 13*s.* 11*d.*; cost per head, £18 16*s.* 4*d.*; industrial profit, £103 14*s.* 4*d.*

Results.—Of 17 girls discharged during 1876–7–8, 11 are reported to be doing well, 3 have been lost sight of, and the character of the other 3 is doubtful. Three girls belonging to the school are now serving their time to a dressmaker in Bray, and one has obtained a scholarship at Celbridge, preparatory to being appointed a teacher under the Church Education Society.

Appendix III.

Science and Art Department, South Kensington.

The following Rules, revised December, 1875, supersede those formerly in force, and must in future be followed:—

Aid to Elementary Day Schools.

1. *Definition.*—An Elementary School is a School or department of a School at which elementary education is the principal part of the education there given, and does not include any School or department of a School at which the ordinary payments, in respect of the instruction, from each scholar exceed ninepence a week.

2. *Conditions and nature of Aid.*—The department will encourage the teaching of drawing in Elementary Day Schools* at which the children are instructed in drawing† by teachers holding Art certificates of the 2nd or 3rd grade.

* Grants will not be made to endowed schools unless their endowment be supplemented by an equal amount of annual subscriptions, by local rates, or by school fees not exceeding ninepence a week from each scholar.

Middle Class Schools cannot be examined in first or second grade drawing under these regulations, but may be examined in second grade drawing only about May.

† Instruction in drawing may be given in the two hours of secular instruction required by the Code of the Education Department in schools under inspection.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

3. The aid given by the department consists of *Payments* made to the Managers of the School towards the cost of the maintenance and instruction of the Drawing Classes in the School; of *Prizes* awarded to the children, pupil teachers, or paid monitors, only, of the School, whose exercises reach the standard of excellence; and of *Grants* towards the purchase of suitable examples.

4. *Examinations.*—The Department will determine the number of payments to be made, and of prizes to be given, annually, by means of an examination of a very elementary character *called of the 1st Grade*, in Freehand Drawing from Copies, Freehand Drawing from Models, and in Practical Geometry; and by a more advanced examination, *called of the 2nd Grade*, in Freehand, Geometric, Perspective, and Model Drawing.

The Department is the sole judge respecting all awards of payments and prizes, and cannot enter into correspondence respecting its decisions.

5. *Payments.*—The payments which may be made on the results of the annual examination are as follows* :—

a. 1*s.* for every child in regular attendance upon the ordinary instruction of the Day School, who *only gives satisfactory evidence* of having been taught drawing in the School during the previous year.

b. 2*s.* for every such child who shows proof of *proficiency* in one or more subjects of the 1st grade.

c. 3*s.* for every such child who *excels* in one or more subjects of the 1st grade.

d. 5*s.* for every such child who passes in one or more subjects of the 2nd grade.† No child is eligible for examination in any subject of the 2nd grade who has not shown proficiency, or excellence, in previous examinations, in *all the subjects* of the 1st grade.

e. 10*s.* on account of every exercise of the 2nd grade satisfactorily worked by a pupil-teacher, or paid monitor, of the Day School, who has been taught drawing in that School.‡

f. £1 for expenses in conducting the annual examination, provided that at least twenty children give satisfactory evidence of having been taught drawing in the School.

6. *Prizes.*—A 1st grade prize will be given to every child whose drawing or drawings of the 1st grade reach the standard of *excellence*,§ and a 2nd grade prize to every pupil teacher, paid monitor, and child who *excels* in 2nd grade drawing.

7. *Date of Examinations.*—The examinations of Elementary Day Schools are held in March, under the superintendence of the Managers of the School, who must—

a. Certify that the School is an Elementary School as defined in par. 1, p. 6, Art Directory, and that the children have been instructed by a teacher holding a certificate from the Department.

* Only one of the payments *a.* to *d.* can be made on account of any one child in one year. A child, on account of whose success in any subject 2*s.*, 3*s.*, or 5*s.*, has been paid, cannot be again examined in that subject; but a child who has only earned a payment of 1*s.* may be re-examined in any subject. No child may be examined in the same year in subjects of both grades. Pupil-teachers and paid monitors may not be examined in any subject of the 1st grade.

† Children in attendance at an elementary day school may not be admitted to the 2nd Grade, Art Examination of a School of Art or Art Night Class in May, whether they attend such a school or class or not; nor may students of Schools of Art or Night Classes, teachers or assistant teachers, or any others *who are not scholars, pupil-teachers, or paid monitors of the day school in which the examination is held*, be allowed to attend its examination in March excepting as is provided in par. 10, p. 9, Art Directory.

‡ Whether pupil-teachers, or paid monitors, receive instruction in 2nd Grade drawing in a School of Art, a Night Class, or an Elementary Day School, they must be examined before the Committee or Managers entitled to claim payment on their instruction. They cannot be examined both in the School of Art or Night Class, and in the Elementary School.

§ The First Grade Prizes are a drawing board and T square for success in Freehand, a set of compasses for Geometry, and a box of colours for Model Drawing. A list of the Second Grade Prizes is given at p. 14, note †.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

b. Appoint one of their number to act as Correspondent with the Department; and give notice of any change of Correspondent.*

c. Provide a room or rooms of sufficient size to carry out the examination according to the regulations of the Department.

d. Send to the Secretary of the Department,† *before the 1st of February*, a statement of the number of children to be examined in each subject of the 1st grade, and of pupil teachers, or paid monitors, and children to be examined in each subject of the 2nd grade. Be responsible for conducting the examination. Give out the examination papers; see them fairly worked according to the regulations in Form 520*a*, in the presence, throughout the examination, *of at least two* of their number; and return them, under seal, immediately after the examination, to the Secretary of the Department.

e. Admit at all times the Officers of the Department to visit the school.

Appendix IV.

Circular to Magistrates at Petty Sessions.

Dublin Castle, 30th May, 1873.

Gentlemen,—I am directed by His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant to acquaint you that His Excellency's attention has been again called to the serious irregularities which have occurred in the administration by Magistrates of The Industrial Schools Act (Ireland), 1868 (31 Vic., c. 25), both with respect to the children ordered to be detained and the amounts ordered to be paid by persons on whom the responsibility of contributing to the support of children detained in Industrial Schools is imposed by law.

I am to point out that no Order for Detention can lawfully be made unless the child strictly comes within one or more of the classes defined by law, and that before making any order for Detention Magistrates ought to satisfy themselves by a careful examination of the evidence laid before them that the child is a fit object for an Industrial School.

His Excellency is advised that the following is a summary of the *only* grounds upon which a lawful Order of Detention can be made, namely:—

Under the Industrial Schools Act (Ireland), 1868 (31 Vic., c. 25), s. 11, the child must be apparently under fourteen years of age, and must also be—

(1.) A child found begging or receiving alms, whether doing so actually or under pretext of selling anything or offering anything for sale; or

(2.) A child being in any street or public place for the purpose of begging or receiving alms, whether actually doing so or under pretext of selling anything or offering anything for sale; or

(3.) A child found wandering, and not having any home; or

(4.) A child found wandering, and not having any settled place of abode; or

(5.) A child found wandering, and not having proper guardianship; or

* The Department will not correspond with the teachers; nor may they act on the Committee for the superintendence of the Examinations.

† The filling up of Form No. 520, is the first step towards obtaining the aid of the Department; and the Managers of Schools which have not been examined in the preceding year should apply for this form in January.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

(6.) A child found wandering, and not having visible means of subsistence; or

(7.) A child found destitute, and being an orphan without any parent; or

(8.) A child found destitute, and having a surviving parent who is undergoing penal servitude or imprisonment; or

(9.) A child who frequents the company of reputed thieves.

The 13th section of The Industrial Schools Act (Ireland), 1868 (31 Vic., c. 25), specifies also a class additional to the classes above enumerated, and requires that the child shall be apparently under twelve years of age, and charged before two or more Magistrates in Petty Sessions, or before a Divisional Magistrate in a Dublin Police Court, with an offence punishable by imprisonment, or a less punishment, but who has not been convicted of felony, and who, in the opinion of such Magistrates or Divisional Magistrate, ought (regard being had to the age of the child and the circumstances of the case) to be dealt with under the Act.

In any of the foregoing cases the Detention Order may be made by two Magistrates in Petty Sessions, or a Divisional Magistrate in a Dublin Police Court.

In addition to the classes above specified The Prevention of Crimes Act, 1871 (34 & 35 Vic., c. 112), s. 14, enacts that, when a woman is convicted of crime, as defined by the 20th section of that Act, and a previous conviction is proved against her, her child or children, fulfilling of all the following conditions, namely—

(*a.*) Under fourteen years of age,

(*b.*) And under her care and control when she is convicted of the last of such crimes,

(*c.*) And who have no visible means of subsistence; or
Are without proper guardianship—

may be sentenced to detention under The Industrial Schools Act (Ireland), 1868, either by the Court before which such woman is convicted, or by two Magistrates in Petty Sessions, or by a Divisional Magistrate in a Dublin Police Court.

A Detention Order on any other ground than above specified is illegal and void.

With reference to Orders for contributions towards the support of children in Industrial Schools, I am to request your attention to the provisions of The Industrial Schools (Ireland) Act, 1868, secs. 29 & 30, and to inform you that cases have been brought under His Excellency's notice, in some of which Magistrates have (apparently without sufficient grounds) declined to make any Order for contribution, and in others of which the amount ordered to be contributed has (apparently) been wholly incommensurate with the requirements and circumstances of the cases and the means of the persons required by law to contribute towards the support of the children for whom they are responsible.

His Excellency directs me to remind you that the Capitation Grant made by Government for the support of children in Industrial Schools is designed *only* to supplement, and not by any means to supersede, local contributions, or to enable any person to evade the just responsibility which the law imposes. And I am to request that Magistrates will take care that in all cases which may be brought before them, and in which it shall be proved that the defendant is bound and able to contribute towards the support of any child in an Industrial School, an Order for contribution shall be made of proper and adequate amount, having regard to all the circumstances of the case.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

In order to facilitate the action of Magistrates, as far as practicable, His Excellency has caused a new Form of Detention Order to be prepared and issued, and a Copy of such Form is hereunder printed.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient Servant,

T. H. Burke.

Since this Circular was issued the "Industrial Schools Acts Amendment (43 & 44 Vict.), passed the Legislature in August, 1880. It directs that children lodging, living, or residing with common or reputed women of ill-fame, or in a house resided in or frequented by women of that class, or children who frequents their company may be sent to Industrial Schools, under the eleventh section of the Industrial Schools Act, (Ireland), 31 Vic., c. 25.

Industrial Schools Act (Ireland), 1868.
31 Vic., c. 25.

Form (A)—Order Sending Child to Industrial School.

County of
Petty Sessions District of (a)
to wit.

Be it Remembered that on the day of 18 , in pursuance of The Industrial Schools Act, Ireland, 1868, We, two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said County of (b) do order that (c) of whose Religious Persuasion, as ascertained according to the provisions of Section 15 of the said Act, is (d) and who has been proved before us by the evidence of (e) to (f) be sent to the (g) Certified Industrial School at (h) and that (i) be detained there until the day of 18 (j)

Signed, (k) *Justices of the said County.*

(a) Or *Police District of Dublin Metropolis.*
(b) Or I, one of the Police Magistrates of the Dublin Metropolitan Police District.
(c) Name, and also Address (if any.
(d) Insert Religious Denomination.
(e) Insert Names and Addresses of the Witnesses examined.
(f) Here state concisely, but with accuracy and precision, the exact facts, showing the grounds on which the Magistrates in Petty Sessions or Divisional Police Magistrate decide that the Child is a lawful and fit object to be detained in an Industrial School.
(g) Name of School.
(h) Locality of School.
(i) He or she.
(j) Date to which the detention is to continue.
(k) Or Divisional Police Magistrate.

Appendix V.

Circular to Magistrates in Petty Sessions in reference to "The Irish Reformatory Schools Act," 1868 (31 & 32 Vic., cap., 59.)

Dublin Castle, 16th June, 1880.

Gentlemen,—Inasmuch as several cases have lately arisen where the Justices at Petty Sessions, purporting to act under the authority of the above Act, have imposed sentences not thereby warranted, and which have accordingly necessitated the discharge of the offender, I am

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

directed by the Lord Lieutenant to request your particular attention to the provisions of the twelfth section of the Act, under which the period for which offenders may in cases coming within the Act be detained in a Reformatory School cannot be less than *two* and must not exceed *five* years; and furthermore, such detention can only be directed where the sentence passed as a punishment for the offence, at the expiration of which the detention is directed, is one of imprisonment for *fourteen* days at the least.

The Justices should, therefore, bear in mind when dealing with cases under the Act that they cannot direct detention for a period less than two or exceeding five years, and that to warrant such detention the offender must be sentenced to be imprisoned for fourteen days at the least, and that if these limits are not observed the sentence is illegal, and the offender cannot under it be detained in the Reformatory.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient Servant,

T. H. Burke.

Appendix VI.

Rules and Regulations for Certified Industrial Schools in Ireland, approved by Chief Secretary, under 23rd section of Act 31 Victoria, cap. 25.

Number for which certified,

Accommodation is provided in this school only for children of the age of six years and upwards; and children under that age. Those respective numbers shall not be exceeded at any one time. No child under the age of six years is chargeable on the Treasury grant.

Lodging.—The children lodged in the school shall have separate beds. Every permission to lodge out a child, under the 20th section of the Act, shall forthwith be referred to the Chief Secretary through the Inspector of Industrial Schools.

Clothing.—The children shall be supplied with plain useful clothing, not necessarily uniform either in material or colour.

Dietary.—The children shall be supplied with plain wholesome food, according to a scale of dietary to be drawn up by the Manager and approved by the Inspector.

Scholastic Instruction.—The scholastic instruction of the children shall be given for at least three hours daily, and shall consist of reading, spelling, writing and arithmetic, and, as far as practicable, the elements of history, geography, money matters, singing, and drawing. The pupils in training ships shall be taught the elements of navigation. Religious instruction shall be given daily.

Conditions on which Children may attend National Schools.—The children may attend a National school, which is part of, or attached to, the premises certified as the industrial school, and under the same Managers, but not otherwise. In all such cases a separate return of the number of industrial school pupils must be made to the Commissioners of National Education. The children in such National schools shall be treated in all other respects as ordinary pupils.

Industrial Education.—The industrial education, as distinguished from scholastic instruction under the 4th Rule, for boys shall embrace, whenever practicable, farm and garden work, and such handicrafts as can be conveniently carried on. Where a training school ship has been provided, practical seamanship, fishing, the curing of fish, the making of nets, &c., shall form the principal occupation of the boys in it. The industrial education, as distinguished from scholastic instruction under the 4th Rule, for girls shall consist of needlework, machine work, washing, ironing, cooking, and housework. Where practicable the girls shall be taught the milking of cows, dairy hus-

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

bandry, and the management of pigs, poultry, and bees, as well as cottage gardening, and the culture of vegetables. In addition to the scholastic instruction provided by the 4th Rule, the children shall be employed for not less than six hours daily in industrial education.

Inspection.—The progress of the children in literary classes of the schools, and their proficiency in industrial training, as well as that of the boys in nautical exercises who are in school ships, will be tested from time to time by examination and inspection.

A Spirit of Industry to be cherished.—The Manager shall see that the children are constantly employed, and that they are taught to consider labour as a duty, to take kindly to it, to persevere in it, and to feel a pride in their work.

Religious Exercises and Worship.—Each day shall be begun and ended with prayer. On Sundays and holidays the children shall attend public worship, at some convenient church or chapel.

Discipline.—The Manager shall be authorized to punish the children detained in the school in case of misconduct. All serious misconduct, and the punishments inflicted for it, shall be entered in a book to be kept for that purpose, which shall be laid before the Inspector when he visits. The Manager must, however, remember, that the more closely the school is modelled on a principle of judicious family government the more salutary will be its discipline, and the more effective its moral influences on the children.

Punishments.—Punishments may consist of forfeiture of rewards and privileges, reduction on quantity or quality of food, confinement in a room or lighted cell for not more than three days, and moderate personal correction. But no child shall have less than two meals daily. And any child in confinement shall be allowed not less than 1 lb. of bread, besides gruel, or milk and water, to be given in two meals in the course of the day. No other forms of grave correction to be allowed unless approved of by the Inspector.

Recreation.—The children shall be allowed at least two hours daily for recreation and exercise, and shall be occasionally taken out for exercise beyond the boundaries of the school, but shall be forbidden to pass the limits assigned to them without permission.

Visits of Relatives and Friends.—Parents, other relations, or intimate friends, shall be allowed to visit the children at convenient times, to be regulated by the Committee or Manager. Such privilege is liable to be forfeited by misconduct or interference with the discipline of the school by the parents, relatives, or friends. The Manager is authorized to read all letters which pass to or from the children in the school, and to withhold any which are objectionable.

Children placed out on Licence or Apprenticed.—Should the Managers of a school, after the expiration of eighteen months of the period of detention allotted to a child, permit such child, by licence under the 21st section of the Act, to live with a trustworthy and respectable person, or apprentice the child to any trade or calling under the 22nd section, notice of such placing out on licence, or apprenticeship of the child, shall be sent, without delay, to the office of the Inspector.

Detention of Child to cease on attaining Sixteen Years.—No child ordered to be kept in the school, who has attained the age of sixteen years, shall be detained in it except with his or her own consent in writing. Under the present Treasury arrangement no child will be paid for out of the funds voted by Parliament until it has reached the age of six years, nor after it has attained the age of sixteen. A child, however, under the age of six years may be sent to the school under an order of detention signed by magistrates; but in such case the allowance for maintenance will not be made until it shall appear from the order of detention, or other trustworthy document, that the child is six years old—from that date only will it be regularly paid for.

Provision on Discharge.—On the discharge of any child from the school, at the expiration of the period of detention, or when apprenticed, he (or she) shall be provided, at the cost of the Institution, with a sufficient outfit, according to the circumstances of the discharge. Children when discharged, shall be placed, as far as practical, in some employment or service. If returned to relatives or friends, the travelling expenses shall be defrayed by the Managers.

Visitors.—The school shall be open to the inspection of visitors at convenient times, to be regulated by the Committee (or Manager), and a Visitors' Book shall be kept.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Time Table.—The time table shall be posted in a conspicuous part of the Institution.

Journals, &c.—The Manager (or master or matron) shall keep a journal of everything important or exceptional that passes in the school. All admissions, discharges, escapes, and serious punishments, to be recorded in it. The journal is to be laid before the Inspector when he visits.

Medical Officer.—The medical officer of the school shall enter, in a book to be kept for that purpose, a note of all cases of serious illness attended by him in the school, and of the treatment prescribed.

Inquests.—In the case of the sudden or violent death of any inmate of the school, an inquest shall be held, and the circumstances of the case at once reported to the Inspector.

Returns, &c.—The Manager (or Secretary), shall keep a register of admissions and discharges, with particulars of the parentage, previous circumstances, &c., of each child admitted, and of the disposal of each child discharged, and such information as may afterwards be obtained regarding him, and shall regularly send to the office of the Inspector the returns of admission and discharge, the quarterly list of children under detention, and the quarterly accounts for their maintenance. All orders of detention shall be carefully kept amongst the records of the school.

All Books and Journals shall be open to Inspector.—All books and journals of the school shall be open to the Inspector for examination. Notice shall be given to him of the dismissal of the master or matron, if discharged, and a yearly statement of the receipt and expenditure of the school, showing all debts and liabilities, and duly vouched by the Committee (or Manager) shall be sent to him in the January of each year.

General Regulations.—The officers and teachers of the school shall be careful to maintain discipline and order, and to attend to the instruction and training of the children, in conformity with these regulations The children shall be required to be respectful and obedient to all those intrusted with their management and training, and to comply with the regulations of the school; any wilful neglect or refusal to obey, on the part of any child admitted under the provisions of the Industrial Schools Act, shall be deemed to be an offence under the 25th section.

Removal to a Reformatory.—Whenever a child is sent to a reformatory school, under the provisions of the 25th or 26th sections of the Act, the Manager shall, without delay, report the case to the Inspector, in order that action may be taken in the matter.

Child not professing Religious Persuasion of the Managers to be removed from the School.—In order to insure a strict and effectual observance of the provisions of the 14th and 15th sections of the Act, in every case in which a child shall be ordered to be detained in a school managed by persons of a different religious persuasion from that professed by the parents, or surviving parent; or (should that be unknown), by the guardian or guardians of such child; or (should that be unknown), different from that in which the child appears to have been baptized, or (that not appearing), different from that professed by the child, the managers or teachers of such school shall, upon becoming acquainted with, or having reason to believe that such is the fact, give notice in writing, without delay, to the Inspector, who will thereupon immediately take the necessary steps for the transfer of the child to a proper school pursuant to the Act.

Escapes.—The manager shall, with as little delay as possible, give information to the nearest police station, and communicate in writing to the Inspector, in Dublin, the particulars of any escape from the school, should such occur.

Approved under the 23rd section of the Industrial Schools Act.

_____ *Chief Secretary.*

(True Copy), JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector.*

These Rules have been approved and adopted by the Committee of Managers.

_____ *Corresponding Manager.*

_____ 18

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Appendix VII.

1.—Reformatory Schools.—Returns of Admissions, Discharges, &c., for 1879.

—	Boys.					Girls.					Boys.		Girls.		Total.		Gross Total.
	Malone, Belfast.	St. Patrick's, Upton.	Kalmanthaplace, Dublin.	Phillipstown, King's Co.	St. Kevin's, Glencree.	Cork-street, Dublin.	High Park, Dublin.	St. Joseph's, Ballinasloe.	St. Joseph's, Limerick.	Spark's Lake, Monaghan.	R. Catholic.	Protestant.	R. Catholic.	Protestant.	Boys.	Girls.	
Under detention, Dec. 31, 1878:																	
In School,	76	234	28	240	255	23	65	45	44	65	732	106	219	23	835	244	1,079
On Licence,	1	22	6	26	44	–	–	–	1	4	92	3	3	–	95	5	100
In Prison,	–	–	1	–	*3	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	4	–	4
Absconded, Sentence unexpired,	–	–	1	4	3	–	1	–	–	1	9	1	2	–	10	2	12
In School, Sentence expired,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	2	1	–	–	6	–	–	6	6
Total,	76	253	32	270	310	25	37	47	47	71	836	108	232	25	944	257	1,201
Admitted in 1879,	20	66	11	68	66	1	11	5	13	10	189	31	42	1	220	43	263
Admitted by Transfer,	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	2
Total,	20	66	11	68	66	1	12	5	16	10	190	31	43	1	221	44	265
Discharged, Transferred, or Died in 1879,	17	50	13	47	71	6	19	12	7	17	166	30	55	5	198	60	258
Under detention, Dec. 31, 1879:																	
In School,	74	241	29	261	268	21	58	38	46	62	770	103	207	21	873	228	1,101
On Licence,	6	21	–	26	29	–	–	–	–	1	78	2	1	–	80	1	81
In Prison,	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	3
Absconded, Sentence unexpired,	3	–	1	2	6	–	1	–	–	1	7	4	2	–	11	2	13
In School, Sentence expired,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	7	–	–	–	10	–	–	10	10
Total,	79	262	30	291	305	21	60	40	66	64	858	109	220	21	967	241	1,208
Average number of Inmates,	73	237	48	242	259	23	61	39	48	63	738	101	210	23	839	233	1,072

* One in Lunatic Asylum, who was readmitted cured in 1879.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

2.—Reformatory Schools.—Return of Admissions, Previous Convictions, and Discharges for the year ending 31st December, 1879.

—	Boys.					Girls.					Boys.		Girls.		Total.		Gross Total.
	Malone, Belfast.	St. Patrick's, Upton.	Rehoboth-place, Dublin.	Philipstown, King's Co.	St. Kevin's, Glasnevin.	Cork-street, Dublin.	High Park, Dublin.	St. Joseph's, Ballinsloe.	St. Joseph's, Limerick.	Spark's Lake, Monaghan.	R. Catholic.	Protestant.	R. Catholic.	Protestant.	Boys.	Girls.	
Age at Admission—																	
10 and under,	2	7	1	2	6	–	1	–	3	1	11	6	7	–	14	7	21
From 10 to 12,	1	15	1	15	15	–	3	1	6	2	50	6	8	–	52	8	60
" 12 to 14,	10	21	4	23	26	1	4	–	6	3	66	14	14	1	80	15	95
" 14 to 16,	7	15	6	24	55	–	4	4	5	5	62	12	13	–	74	15	87
Total,	50	55	11	53	36	1	11	5	16	10	189	31	42	1	220	43	263
Previous Convictions—																	
Not before Convicted,	18	43	6	57	56	1	11	6	16	6	156	26	41	1	182	42	224
Once,	–	3	3	8	6	–	–	–	–	1	25	2	1	–	67	1	28
Twice,	1	6	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	–	–	6	–	8
Three times and upwards,	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	3	–	3
Total,	60	66	11	68	66	1	11	6	16	10	189	31	45	1	220	43	263
Mode of Discharge—																	
To Employment or Service,	1	2	1	44	16	3	10	12	3	3	58	2	30	3	60	58	93
Returned to Friends,	10	39	3	6	46	2	7	–	6	11	28	13	61	2	105	39	128
Emigrated,	2	4	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	4	3	3	–	6	3	9
Sent to Sea,	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	2	–	3
Enlisted,	1	–	3	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	11	6	–	–	14	–	14
On account of Disease,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
As Incorrigible or to Penal Servitude,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Died,	–	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	1	–	–	3	–	6
Absconded, Sentence expired,	1	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	6	1	–	–	4	–	4
Transferred,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	1	1	2
Total,	17	60	18	47	71	5	16	12	7	17	168	30	55	5	198	60	258

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

3.—Return showing Social Condition and State of Instruction, so far as can be ascertained, of the Juvenile Offenders received during the year 1879.

—	Boys.					Girls.					Boys.		Girls.		Total.		Gross Total.
	Malone, Belfast.	St. Patrick's, Upton.	Rehoboth-place, Dublin.	Phillipstown, King's Co.	St. Kevin's, Glencree.	Cork-street, Dublin.	High Park, Dublin.	St. Joseph's, Ballinasloe.	St. Joseph's, Limerick.	Spark's Lake, Monaghan.	R. Catholic.	Protestant.	R. Catholic.	Protestant.	Boys.	Girls.	
Social Condition—																	
Illegitimate,	–	3	1	4	2	–	–	–	1	–	9	1	1	–	10	1	11
Both Parents dead,	2	4	–	4	2	–	–	2	–	1	10	2	2	–	18	3	21
Father dead,	–	–	2	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	–	–	8	–	6
Mother dead,	2	2	1	6	10	–	–	–	2	2	22	4	2	–	26	5	31
Deserted, or Parents not to be found,	1	2	–	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	11	1	–	–	12	–	12
One or both Parents destitute or criminal,	2	13	1	13	10	–	5	2	3	4	38	4	14	–	42	14	56
Both Parents alive,	11	25	2	34	30	1	6	1	6	3	89	17	13	1	106	20	126
Total,	20	55	11	68	66	1	11	2	16	10	189	31	42	1	220	43	263
State of Instruction—																	
Neither Read nor Write,	2	25	2	31	36	–	6	3	8	4	90	7	21	–	97	21	118
Read or Write imperfectly,	9	6	3	37	25	1	4	2	8	6	68	14	20	1	82	21	103
Read and Write well,	9	23	4	–	5	–	1	–	–	–	31	10	1	–	41	1	42
Superior Instruction,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	20	55	11	68	66	1	11	5	16	10	189	31	42	1	220	43	263

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

4.—Reformatory Schools.—Return showing the Number of

—	Boys.					Girls.			
	Malone, Belfast.	St. Patrick's, Upton.	Rehoboth-place, Dublin.	Philipstown, King's Co.	St. Kevin's, Glencree.	Cork-street, Dublin.	High Park, Dublin.	St. Joseph's, Ballinasloe.	St. Joseph's, Limerick.
Admissions.									
1859,	–	–	2	–	94	2	19	–	9
1860,	17	12	8	–	141	6	13	–	16
1861,	13	91	11	–	22	8	16	–	13
1862,	15	51	13	–	62	8	4	–	6
1863,	10	20	6	–	83	5	28	–	12
1864,	9	17	12	–	101	3	13	6	8
1865,	13	28	6	–	71	4	16	2	5
1866,	11	32	7	–	86	3	8	2	8
1867,	19	57	7	–	81	3	12	5	10
1868,	28	68	13	–	109	3	16	6	13
1869,	23	58	11	–	123	4	15	6	5
1870,	28	49	18	–	130	6	7	12	12
1871,	14	45	17	155	4	3	12	5	10
1872,	26	49	6	123	45	3	7	14	16
1873,	19	51	9	50	121	1	8	11	12
1874,	14	56	9	60	80	7	18	16	8
1875,	12	46	7	74	59	6	12	7	7
1876,	12	62	4	46	64	2	17	11	17
1877,	21	63	7	53	66	6	22	12	6
1878,	23	61	8	72	64	7	6	5	9
1879,	20	56	11	68	66	1	12	5	16
Total,	347	972	187	701	1,672	86	281	126	218
Discharges.									
To employment or service,	84	174	36	208	375	22	91	45	71
To friends,	72	308	58	136	478	35	63	29	61
Emigrated,	24	130	10	19	326	4	18	9	16
Sent to sea,	24	25	7	5	21	–	–	–	–
Enlisted,	23	17	30	16	94	–	–	–	–
Discharged as diseased,	5	10	3	4	7	4	9		–
Discharged as incorrigible,	6	8	8	–	21	–	4	–	–
Transferred,	8	–	–	–	2	–	33	1	8
Died,	7	27	4	16	33	–	3	–	3
Absconded, sentence expired,	15	5	1	6	10	–	–	1	8
Total,	268	710	157	410	1,367	65	221	85	162
Under detention, 31st Dec., 1879.	79	262	30	291	305	21	60	4[illegible]	56
Viz.:									
In school,	74	241	29	261	268	21	58	38	49
On licence,	2	21	–	28	29	–	–	–	–
In prison,	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–
Absconded, sentence unexpired.	3	–	1	2	5	–	1	–	–
Retained in school, sentence expired.	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	7

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Admissions, Discharges, and Modes of Discharge from 1859 to 1879.

	Spark's Lake, Monaghan.	Golden Bridge.	Boys. Roman Catholic.	Boys. Protestant.	Girls. Roman Catholic.	Girls. Protestant.	Total. Boys.	Total. Girls.	Gross Total.	—
										Admissions.
	9	5	94	2	42	2	96	44	140	1859.
	12	21	153	25	62	6	178	68	246	1860.
	7	15	113	24	51	8	137	59	196	1861.
	7	13	113	28	30	8	141	33	174	1862.
	17	–*	103	16	57	5	119	62	161	1863.
	16	–	118	21	43	3	139	46	185	1864.
	15	–	99	19	38	4	118	42	160	1865.
	6	–	118	18	24	8	136	27	163	1866.
	10	–	136	26	37	8	164	40	204	1867.
	10	–	177	41	45	3	218	48	266	1868.
	14	–	181	34	40	4	215	44	259	1869.
	8	–	179	41	39	6	220	45	265	1870.
	21	–	204	31	46	3	235	51	286	1871.
	18	–	217	32	55	3	249	58	307	1872.
	12	–	222	28	43	1	250	44	294	1873.
	16	–	196	23	58	7	210	65	284	1874.
	14	–	179	19	40	6	198	46	244	1875.
	10	–	172	16	55	2	188	57	245	1876.
	19	–	182	28	59	6	210	65	275	1877.
	13	–	197	31	33	7	228	40	268	1878.
	10	–	190	31	43	1	221	44	265	1879.
	264	54	3,345	534	942	86	3,879	1,028	4,907	Total.
										Discharges.
	58	6	757	120	266	22	877	288	1,165	To employment or service.
	91	5	922	130	249	35	1,052	284	1,336	To friends.
	43	12	481	34	98	4	515	102	617	Emigrated.
	–	–	51	31	–	–	82	–	82	Sent to sea.
	–	–	127	53	–	–	180	–	180	Enlisted.
	1	1	21	8	11	4	29	15	44	Discharged as diseased.
	–	3	29	14	7	–	43	7	50	Discharged as incorrigible.
	3	27	2	8	72	–	10	72	82	Transferred.
	7	–	76	11	13	–	87	13	100	Died.
	2	–	21	16	6	–	37	6	43	Absconded, sentence expired.
	200	54	2,487	425	722	65	2,912	787	3,699	Total.
	64	–	858	109	220	21	967	241	1,208	Under detention, 31st Dec., 1879.
										Viz.:
	62	–	570	103	207	21	873	228	1,101	In school.
	1	–	78	2	1	–	80	1	81	On licence.
	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	3	In prison.
	1	–	7	4	2	–	11	2	13	Absconded, sentence unexpired.
	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	10	10	Retained in school, sentence expired.

* School closed 13th June, 1863.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

5.—Return showing Offences for which Juvenile Offenders were Sentenced to Reformatory Schools in the year 1879.

—	Boys.					Girls.					Boys.		Girls.		Total.		Gross Totals.
	Malone, Belfast.	St. Patrick's, Upton.	Schoolhouse, Dublin.	Philipstown, King's Co.	St. Kevin's, Glasnevin.	Cuckstown, Dublin.	High Park, Dublin.	St. Joseph's, Ballinasloe.	St. Joseph's, Limerick.	Sacred Heart, Monaghan.	R. Catholic.	Protestant.	R. Catholic.	Protestant.	Boys.	Girls.	
Larceny and Petty Theft,	15	33	6	40	30	–	7	3	15	3	113	18	32	–	133	32	165
" of Fixtures,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
" by Servants,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1
" from Persons,	–	1	–	7	4	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	12	–	12
" in Dwelling-house,	1	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	4	1	1	–	5	1	6
Attempt to Steal,	–	4	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	8	–	8
Unlawful Possession of Goods,	–	–	3	4	9	–	1	–	–	–	13	3	1	–	16	1	17
Receiving Stolen Goods,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1
Fraudulent Offences,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing,	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2
Sheep Stealing,	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2
Cattle Stealing,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1
Housebreaking, Shopbreaking, &c.,	–	–	3	1	2	1	1	–	–	–	3	2	1	1	3	3	7
Burglary,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery on the Highway,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to break into Houses, &c.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	2
Arson and Wilful Burning,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wilful Damage and other Malicious Offences,	4	4	–	6	3	–	–	–	–	–	10	4	–	–	14	–	14
Assault,	–	1	–	4	3	–	–	1	–	–	8	–	1	–	8	1	9
Assault with intent to Ravish,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Forgery,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering Counterfeit Coin,	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	2
Vagrancy,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Offences,	–	4	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	2	10	1	3	–	11	3	13
Total,	20	56	11	68	56	1	11	3	16	10	189	31	42	1	220	43	263

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

6.—Return of Sentences passed on Juvenile Offenders received into Reformatory Schools in the year 1879, and by whom such Sentences were passed.

—	Boys.					Girls.					Boys.		Girls.		Total.		Gross Total.
	Malone, Belfast.	St. Patrick's, Upton.	Rehoboth-place, Dublin.	Phillipstown, King's Co.	St. Kevin's, Glencree.	Cork street, Dublin.	High Park, Dublin.	St. Joseph's, Ballinasloe.	St. Joseph's, Limerick.	Spark's Lake, Monaghan.	R. Catholic.	Protestant.	R. Catholic.	Protestant.	Boys.	Girls.	
Gaol Sentence—																	
14 Days' imprisonment,	18	54	10	56	39	1	11	3	16	8	168	28	43	1	196	41	237
1 Month and above 14 Days,	3	1	1	11	7	–	–	–	–	2	19	3	2	–	22	2	24
2 Months and above 1 Month,	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Above 2 Months,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
Total,	20	55	11	68	66	1	11	3	16	10	189	31	42	1	220	43	263
Reformatory Sentence—																	
2 Years,	1	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	–	–	5	–	5
3 Years,	2	13	1	3	1	–	–	1	4	–	17	3	3	–	20	5	25
4 Years,	3	7	–	3	2	–	1	1	1	–	11	2	3	–	13	3	16
5 Years,	15	32	10	62	63	1	10	3	11	10	157	25	34	1	182	35	217
Total,	20	55	11	68	66	1	11	5	15	10	189	31	42	1	220	43	263
By whom Committed—																	
Judge,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	2
Recorder,	–	–	–	–	5	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	5	1	6
Chairman at Quarter Sessions,	–	2	2	5	1	1	1	–	–	–	8	2	1	1	10	2	12
Dublin Divisional Police Magistrates,	1	2	3	25	43	–	3	–	–	2	70	8	8	–	76	8	84
Justices at Petty Sessions,	18	51	3	38	17	–	3	3	16	8	106	21	32	–	127	32	159
Total,	20	66	11	68	66	1	11	3	16	10	189	31	42	1	220	43	263

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

7.—Reformatory Schools.—Discharges for the years 1876, 1877, and 1878, showing the number Doing Well, Convicted of Crime, &c., since their Discharge, to December 31st, 1879.

—	Boys.					Girls.					Boys.		Girls.		Totals.		Grand Total.
	Malone, Belfast.	St. Patrick's, Upton	Rotheborough, Dublin.	Pillgrove, King's Co.	St. Kevin's, Glasnevin.	Cork-street, Dublin.	High Park, Dublin.	St. Joseph's, Ballinasloe.	St. Joseph's, Limerick.	Sacred Heart, Monaghan.	R. Catholic.	Protestant.	R. Catholic.	Protestant.	Boys.	Girls.	
Mode of Discharge—																	
To Employment or Service,	68	61	4	154	31	3	16	10	18	7	266	27	54	3	293	57	350
Returned to Friends,	19	41	15	117	90	7	8	15	6	27	248	34	59	7	282	66	348
Emigrated,	1	17	–	11	6	–	1	6	1	5	34	1	6	–	35	9	44
Sent to Sea,	2	4	–	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	10	2	–	–	12	–	12
Enlisted,	6	2	4	18	16	–	–	–	–	–	20	10	–	–	30	–	30
Specially Discharged,	2	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	6	2	1	–	4	1	5
Discharged as Incorrigible,	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	2	–	2
Absconded and not Recovered,	1	–	–	2	4	–	–	1	–	1	9	1	2	–	10	2	12
Total,	98	125	23	309	165	10	26	34	28	40	599	78	125	10	677	135	812
Subsequent Character and Circumstances—																	
Since Dead,	4	5	–	6	5	–	–	2	–	–	12	4	2	–	16	2	18
Doing well,	20	69	19	246	186	9	61	30	25	30	454	48	106	6	502	115	617
Doubtful,	–	4	1	6	4	–	1	–	1	6	14	1	4	–	15	4	19
Reconvicted of Crime,	14	30	6	41	17	–	–	1	1	6	88	18	8	–	106	8	114
Unknown,	6	16	1	7	5	1	1	1	1	6	31	7	5	1	38	6	44
Total,	98	126	23	309	166	10	23	34	28	40	599	78	126	10	677	135	812
Per-centage doing well,	56·6	56·6	82·6	82·1	83·0	90·0	91·9	93·7	86·2	75·0	77·3	64·8	85·1	90·0	75·4	86·4	77·7
" Reconvicted,	61·2	24·6	2·7	13·5	10·4	–	–	3·1	3·2	12·0	14·9	24·2	6·5	–	16·0	6·0	14·3

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

8.—Return from the Governors of County Prisons in Ireland, showing the numbers Convicted of Crime in 1879, who were recognised as having formerly been inmates of a Reformatory or Industrial School, with the School to which they respectively belonged.

Schools.	Offences.									Persons in which Detained.																						Total Reconvicted.		
	Larceny, Illegal Possession, Robbery, Fraud, receiving Stolen Goods, &c.	Disorderly Drunk, Assaults, Wounding.	Lottering, Concealed with Intent, Vagrancy.	Burglary, House-breaking, &c.	Uttering Base Coin.	Malicious Offence.	Trespass.	Obtaining Admission to Workhouse.	Attempt Suicide.	Antrim.	Carlow.	Cavan.	Cork, Male.	Cork, Female.	Dundalk.	Ennis.	Galway.	Grangegorman.	Kilmainham.	Lifford.	Limerick, Male.	Londonderry.	Monaghan.	Mullingar.	Nass.	Omagh.	Richmond, Dublin.	Sligo.	Tralee.	Waterford.	Wexford.	Roman Catholic.	Protestant.	Total.
Reformatory Schools.																																		
Malone, Belfast,	2	5	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	9
Upton, Co. Cork,	15	12	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	1	–	10	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	2	–	29	–	29
Rehoboth-place, Dublin,	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3
Phillipstown,	13	20	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	†10	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	6	–	–	5	1	1	–	1	–	†9	–	–	1	–	37	–	37
Glencree,	11	20	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	1	–	–	5	–	1	–	2	15	–	–	–	1	35	–	35
Cork-street, Dublin,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
High Park, Dublin,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Ballinasloe,	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2
Limerick,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1
Monaghan,	3	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	12
Total,	48	66	3	4	1	1	1	1	2	35	1	2	10	–	1	2	–	30	1	1	6	7	1	1	1	2	26	1	2	4	1	117	12	129
Industrial Schools.																																		
Artane,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
St. Joseph's, Tralee,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Committed to prison for absconding from, or breach of rules in a Reformatory School,										–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	‡1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	10	1	11
" " " "										32	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	7	2	9

* Two of these were on license when convicted.
† One of these is also included in Grangegorman return, and one in Waterford.
‡ One sentenced to a further term of 5 years in Reformatory.
§ One sent to a Reformatory for 3 years.
‖ One committed to Reformatory for 2 years.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

9.—Return showing Deaths in Reformatory Schools, and their Causes, during the year 1879.

No.	Name of Reformatory	Initials of Name.	Sex.	Admitted.	Age when Admitted	Offence for which Committed.	Cause of Death.	Date of Death.
1	Upton, Co. Cork,	J. L.	M.	20 April, 1877,	10	Larceny of £2 10s.	Bronchitis,	13 March.
2	Do.,	P. M.	M.	10 February, 1876,	15	Attempt Larceny,	Effusion of Blood on Heart.	19 March.
3	Do.,	J. K.	M.	27 March, 1877,	15	Larceny,	Consumption,	19 March.
4	Do.,	T. C.	M.	24 August, 1875,	14	Larceny,	Consumption,	7 July.
5	Do.,	J. S.	M.	22 February, 1876,	10	Stealing turf,	Consumption,	15 September
6	Rehoboth,	L. M.	M.	3 November, 1873,	14	Stealing Clothes,	Brain Fever,	3 November.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

10.—Reformatory Schools.—Summary of Accounts of Receipts and Expenditure, for year 1879.

Schools.	Number of Inmates.	Receipts.					Expenditure.			
		Treasury Allowance.	Payments by Grand Juries and Corporations.	Subscriptions, Donations, payments from Voluntary Inmates, Sundries, &c.	Profit on Industrial Departments	Total.	Cost of Maintenance and Management, including rent, interest, and disposal, (but by no building not included)	Outlay on Building and Land.	Total.	Cost per head, not including expenditure on Building and Land or Profit and Loss on Industrial Department.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Malone,	73	1,144 19 9	470 2 9	123 10 7	121 9 10	1,878 18 1	1,765 1 1	9 1 9	1,771 2 9	24 9 7
Upton,	237	3,697 18 9	1,969 1 0	62 2 0	287 17 9	5,016 19 0	4,411 19 9	988 9 10	9,400 2 3	19 19 9
Rehoboth,	28	431 9 11	196 7 0	—	106 16 9	736 12 4	721 19 9	—	721 19 9	25 19 6
Philipstown,	242	3,752 19 9	1,619 9 6	10 10 0	405 0 8	5,687 19 10	5,707 6 9	—	5,757 9 9	23 19 0
Glencree,	259	4,085 16 5	2,008 9 10	460 0 0	284 9 1	9,838 9 4	6,401 7 9	1,067 9 9	7,529 19 0	24 19 11
Cork-street,	23	370 8 9	177 17 10	17 19 1	99 16 6	661 17 9	310 1 6	—	510 1 9	22 9 9
High Park,	91	986 14 8	478 6 5	37 19 1	140 10 4	1,642 12 9	1,665 19 11	—	1,665 19 11	97 6 1
Ballinasloe,	39	634 19 2	286 2 11	—	66 9 5	984 11 9	1,146 9 8	19 4 0	1,168 6 8	29 7 8
Limerick,	48	699 7 9	287 19 10	—	152 9 11	1,139 17 9	1,085 19 11	—	1,085 19 11	23 12 4
Monaghan,	62	1,012 9 10	348 14 7	—	133 7 4	1,494 4 9	1,446 9 7	—	1,446 9 7	23 6 5
Total,	1,072	16,795 15 2	7,350 7 4	721 19 9	1,794 0 0	25,661 19 9	24,971 1 0	2,075 17 9	27,044 18 9	23 5 10

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

11.—Reformatory Schools.—Return of Receipts in

Receipts and Expenditure.	Boys.											
	Belfast, Malone.			Cork Co., St. Patrick's, Upton.			Dublin, 3, Rehoboth-place.			King's Co., Philipstown.			Wicklow Co., St. Kevin's, Glencree.		
	Boys, 73. Officers, 12.			Boys, 237. Officers, 23.			Boys, 28. Officers, 5.			Boys, 242. Officers, 31.			Boys, 259. Officers, 31.		
Receipts.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Treasury Allowance,	1,144	19	3	3,697	18	3	431	8	11	3,732	19	8	4,085	16	5
Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.	120	5	10	62	2	0		-		10	10	0	460	0	0
Payments from Rates,	479	2	5	1,569	1	0	198	7	0	1,519	9	6	2,008	3	10
Sundries,	13	4	9		—			—			—			—	
Total Receipts,	1,757	12	3	5,329	1	3	629	15	11	5,262	19	2	6,554	0	3
Expenditure.															
Officers' Pay (Salaries and House Wages).	252	2	0	528	5	0	176	2	0	828	0	0	601	0	0
" Rations,	110	0	0	308	0	0	24	0	0	402	0	0	512	0	0
Food of Inmates,	658	18	3	1,606	14	3	233	19	2	2,160	4	2	2,741	19	11
Clothing of Inmates,	138	16	9	490	0	2	67	5	5	905	1	1	744	12	8
Washing, Fuel, Light,	117	12	8	274	4	8	94	3	2	370	5	4	520	15	7
Repairs, Rates, Taxes,	59	17	2	112	9	6	9	3	2	37	3	4	364	2	8
Furniture and House Sundries,	73	4	1	274	7	8	17	17	11	194	2	3	65	8	1
Printing and Office Expenses,	56	14	1	84	1	3	7	11	5	83	9	4	63	18	9
Travelling and Police,	13	8	1	93	10	4	11	19	7	81	3	11	52	9	0
Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.	30	18	5	71	19	10	18	9	2	25	5	6	47	19	9
Sundries, Rewards, &c.	59	14	2	178	12	5	29	3	3	194	13	9	*468	12	10
Total Ordinary Charges,	1,571	5	8	4,020	5	1	639	14	3	5,281	13	8	6,182	14	3
Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.	21	10	6	16	19	3	24	12	7	21	16	8	23	17	5
Cost per Head for Food,	9	0	6	6	15	7	8	7	1	8	18	6	10	11	8
" " Clothing,	1	18	0	2	1	4	2	8	0	3	14	9	2	17	6
Extra Charges.															
Rent of School Premises,	70	0	6	†75	14	0	27	10	0	40	0	0		—	
Interest,	25	4	10	110	14	8		—		275	0	0	186	17	8
Disposal, Home,	66	10	1	131	0	10	4	11	6	160	9	9	141	15	10
" Emigration,	32	0	0	74	2	0		—			—			—	
Building and Land, &c.,	6	1	8	988	5	10		—			—		1,067	5	9
Total Extra Charges,	199	17	1	1,379	17	2	32	1	6	475	9	9	1,345	19	3
Total Expenditure,	1,771	2	9	5,400	2	3	721	15	9	5,757	8	5	7,528	13	6
Industrial Departments.															
Profit, including stock on hands and bills.	121	5	10	287	17	9	106	18	5	405	0	8	284	6	1
Loss,		—			—			—			—			—	

* Carriage of Goods, &c. † Purchase-money paid on Farm.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

and EXPENDITURE for 1879.

GIRLS.																		
DUBLIN, Cork-street. Girls, 23. Officers, 4.			DUBLIN, High Park. Girls, 61. Officers, 8.			GALWAY CO., St. Joseph's, Ballinasloe. Girls, 39. Officers, 5.			LIMERICK, St. Joseph's. Girls, 48. Officers, 7.			MONAGHAN, Spark's Lake. Girls, 62. Officers, 6.			RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
															RECEIPTS.
870	8	6	985	14	8	634	19	2	699	7	6	1,012	2	10	Treasury Allowance.
17	15	1	13	6	3	—			—			—			Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.
177	17	10	470	8	5	283	2	11	287	19	10	348	14	7	Payments from Rates.
—			24	12	10	—			—			—			Sundries.
566	1	5	1,502	2	2	918	2	1	987	7	4	1,360	17	5	Total Receipts.
															EXPENDITURE.
123	0	0	215	0	0	100	0	0	130	0	0	140	0	0	Officers' Pay (Salaries and House Wages).
14	12	1	—			75	0	0	—			—			" Rations.
177	19	3	589	3	2	332	4	6	501	5	5	664	3	6	Food of Inmates.
29	2	1	157	17	2	127	13	0	120	12	11	156	11	9	Clothing of Inmates.
52	12	8	102	18	3	77	7	7	50	12	0	110	14	9	Washing, Fuel, Light.
4	7	6	65	13	4	30	2	6	16	14	11	97	18	5	Repairs, Rates, Taxes.
18	2	5	9	17	6	64	9	8	48	7	8	55	14	7	Furniture and House Sundries.
13	12	4	44	18	10	9	8	7	7	19	10	22	5	3	Printing and Office Expenses.
2	5	4	9	7	8		—		0	6	0		—		Travelling and Police.
9	3	10	11	15	10	25	6	4	28	8	0	30	0	0	Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.
11	14	5	75	5	0	31	0	6	47	18	0	18	9	4	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
456	11	11	1,281	16	9	922	12	8	1,002	4	9	1,295	17	7	Total Ordinary Charges.
19	17	0	21	0	3	23	12	1	20	17	7	20	18	0	Cost per Head for Maintenance and Management.
7	14	6	9	13	2	8	10	4	10	8	10	10	14	1	Cost per Head for Food.
1	6	3	2	11	9	3	5	5	2	10	3	2	10	6	" " Clothing.
															Extra Charges.
35	0	0	70	0	0	60	0	0	80	0	0	50	0	0	Rent of School Premises.
4	9	0	219	0	0	65	0	0		—		35	0	0	Interest.
14	0	7	70	13	11	98	10	0	24	2	2	65	5	0	Disposal, Home.
—			24	5	3		—		29	7	0		—		" Emigration.
—			—			12	4	0		—		—			Building and Land, &c.
53	9	7	383	19	2	235	14	0	83	9	2	150	5	0	Total Extra Charges.
510	1	6	1,665	15	11	1,168	6	8	1,085	13	11	1,446	2	7	Total Expenditure.
															Industrial Departments.
95	16	3	140	10	4	86	9	5	152	9	11	133	7	4	Profit, including stock on hand and bills.
—			—			—			—			—			Loss, do.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

12.—Industrial Schools.—Return of Admissions,

—	"Gibraltar" Training Ship, Belfast.	Hampton House, Belfast.	St. Patrick's, Milltown, Belfast.	St. Patrick's, Crumlin-road, Belfast.	St. Joseph's, Cavan.	St. Aloysius', Clonskilty.	St. Coleman's, Queenstown.	Our Lady of Mercy, Kinsale.	Boys' Home, Marble-hill, Blackrock, Cork.	St. Finbar's, Sunday's Well, Cork.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Under Detention, Dec. 31st, 1878, viz.:— In School,										
Within number paid for under rules,	241	60	75	60	86	130	46	150	74	132
In excess of number paid for under rules, or under 6 years.	–	1	5	8	–	8	1	6	–	4
On Licence,	–	–	–	5	8	2	11	8	–	9
Absconded, Sentence unexpired,	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Retained in School, Sentence expired,	1	–	–	2	8	7	–	–	1	6
Total,	245	61	80	75	92	147	58	159	75	151
Admitted in 1879,	104	9	88	14	1[illegible]	21	7	18	14	15
Admitted by Transfer,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Admitted by Re-committal,	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	2
Total,	104	9	88	14	2[illegible]	21	7	18	15	17
Discharged, Transferred, or Died in 1879.	43	7	18	18	18	18	13	18	9	18
Under Detention, Dec. 31st, 1879, viz.:— In School,										
Within number paid for under rules,	298	60	150	60	87	130	46	150	76	182
In excess of number paid for under rules, or under 6 years.	–	2	–	12	–	6	1	6	–	1
On Licence,	–	1	–	2	5	2	5	3	–	11
Absconded, Sentence unexpired,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Retained in School, Sentence expired,	7	–	–	2	2	12	–	–	5	6
Total,	306	63	150	78	94	150	52	159	81	150
Average Number of Children.										
(i.) Inmates under orders of Detention and paid for by Treasury.	298	60	91	60	87	130	46	150	75	132
(ii.) Inmates under Orders of Detention and as yet not chargeable to the Treasury, being under 8 years of age.	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	1	–	–
(iii.) Inmates above the age of 6 years under Orders of Detention, and as yet not chargeable to the Treasury, being in excess of the number limited by the rules of the School.	–	1	–	10	–	4	1	4	–	1
(iv.) Inmates not under Orders of Detention (Voluntary Inmates) supported by the Managers out of funds other than those received from the Treasury.	–	3	2	42	3	5	30	–	10	4
Total,	298	64	93	112	90	142	77	155	85	137
Average Number of Externs attending School.	–	–	–	–	–	400	525	–	–	–

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

DISCHARGES, &c., for Year 1879.

Greenmount, Cork.	St. Nicholas', Cove-street, Cork.	Training Home, Union-quay, Cork.	Artane, co. Dublin.	Rosemount, co. Dublin.	St. Mary's, Lakelands, Sandymount, co. Dublin.	Merrion, Blackrock, co. Dublin.	Marrion, co. Dublin.	Montgomery-street, Dublin.	St. Bridget's, Loughlinstown.	Clifden, co. Galway.	Oughterard, co. Galway.	St. Anne's, Galway.	Salthill, Galway.	St. Joseph's Home, Killarney.	
Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.
166	78	100	700	134	70	87	100	40	112	38	40	77	96	25	77
1	7	2	–	2	1	–	3	–	1	7	1	1	–	1	–
9	3	2	76	17	16	3	14	2	9	–	3	5	2	1	11
–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
3	1	1	–	1	–	–	7	–	6	–	1	–	–	–	–
179	89	105	783	154	87	88	124	42	128	45	45	81	100	27	88
38	19	21	133	31	12	33	12	24	19	8	9	16	19	3	8
1	–	6	25	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
39	19	27	158	31	14	35	12	24	19	8	9	16	19	3	8
36	15	20	148	33	16	7	32	11	21	7	9	14	17	4	11
168	77	100	700	134	70	83	100	37	111	35	39	75	99	25	77
1	12	11	2	8	1	1	3	1	1	8	–	–	–	–	–
11	3	–	82	10	14	2	11	–	10	–	4	6	1	1	2
–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
2	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	4	–	2	2	1	–	–
183	93	112	792	152	85	86	117	38	126	40	45	83	102	26	83
167	77	100	696	134	70	63	100	48	112	38	40	76	99	25	78
1	11	1	–	7	1	1	3	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
–	4	4	–	5	–	–	–	7	32	–	3	1	–	–	3
168	92	107	696	147	71	70	103	56	144	46	43	77	99	25	81
–	75	–	–	32	–	–	–	–	430	–	–	435	–	–	–

[*continued on page 128.*

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

12.—Industrial Schools.—Return of Admissions,

—	St. Joseph's, Tralee.	Kerry Home, Tralee.	Pembroke Almshouse, Tralee.	Kilkenny.	St. John's, Parsonstown.	St. George's, Limerick.	St. Vincent's, Limerick.	Limerick Male.	Our Lady of Succour, N. T. Forbes.	House of Charity, Drogheda.
	Boys.	B.	G.	G.	Girls	G.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.
Under Detention, Dec. 31st, 1878, viz.:— In School,										
Within number paid for under rules,	99	16	70	95	80	58	130	98	80	92
In excess of number paid for under rules, or under 6 years.	–	–	–	1	–	–	8	1	1	8
On Licence,	8	–	10	3	2	8	5	–	3	1
Absconded, Sentence unexpired,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Retained in School, Sentence unexpired,	–	–	2	–	–	4	–	9	–	–
Total,	108	16	82	99	82	70	143	108	84	96
Admitted in 1879,	22	3	14	24	9	5	29	15	9	17
Admitted by Transfer,	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Admitted by Re-committal,	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–
Total,	27	3	14	25	9	5	29	15	10	17
Discharged, Transferred, or died in 1879.	28	1	14	23	9	9	24	11	11	16
Under Detention, Dec. 31st, 1879, viz.:— In School,										
Within number paid for under rules,	98	18	70	95	79	58	130	98	78	92
In excess of number paid for under rules, or under 6 years.	–	–	–	6	–	–	13	–	–	4
On Licence,	9	–	12	–	–	1	5	–	5	1
Absconded, Sentence unexpired,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Retained in School, Sentence expired,	–	–	–	–	3	7	–	14	–	–
Total,	107	18	82	101	82	66	148	112	83	97
Average Number of Children.										
(i.) Inmates under orders of Detention, and paid for by Treasury.	100	18	69	95	79	58	130	98	79	92
(ii.) Inmates under Orders of Detention and as yet not chargeable to the Treasury, being under 6 years of age.	–	–	–	2	–	–	5	–	–	3
(iii.) Inmates above the age of 6 years under Orders of Detention, and as yet not chargeable to the Treasury, being in excess of the number limited by the rules of the School.	–	–	–	4	–	–	8	–	–	1
(iv.) Inmates not under Orders of Detention (Voluntary Inmates) supported by the Managers out of funds other than those received from the Treasury.	–	–	13	–	–	4	106	29	–	–
Total,	100	18	82	101	79	62	249	127	79	96
Average Number of Externs attending School.	–	34	127	–	402	–	47	–	80	188

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

DISCHARGES, &c., for the Year 1879—*continued.*

St. Columba's, Westport.	St. Maria's, Monaghan.	St. Monica's, Roscommon.	St. Lawrence, Sligo.	St. Augustine's, Templemore.	St. Francis', Cashel.	St. Louis', Thurles.	Tipperary.	St. Catherine's, Strabane.	Cappagnia, Waterford.	St. Dominick's, Waterford.	Mount Carmel, Monte.	St. Alban's, New Ross.	St. Michael's, Wexford.	Meath, Bray.
Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.
79	67	44	30	60	102	45	64	100	36	120	53	70	102	67
1	6	–	4	2	–	–	5	–	–	4	–	3	1	–
3	1	2	10	9	14	1	5	12	–	3	12	3	7	1
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7	9	–	1	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	6	2	
20	83	46	45	71	116	46	74	115	36	132	65	83	116	28
19	8	9	7	14	14	5	10	15	11	24	8	11	32	20
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	4	–	–	–	1
19	8	9	7	14	16	5	12	15	11	28	8	11	32	21
17	21	8	6	16	22	4	15	12	10	23	14	10	16	4
80	67	44	30	60	100	45	64	100	36	120	52	70	106	4[illegible]
2	2	–	–	1	–	–	4	–	1	9	–	3	5	[illegible]
2	–	3	15	8	4	2	2	14	–	8	7	4	11	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	1	–	2	–	–	–	1	4	–	–	–	6	3	1
92	70	47	47	69	110	47	71	118	67	137	59	83	125	5[illegible]
80	67	44	30	60	107	45	64	99	36	120	52	70	104	4[illegible]
2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	3	1	6
–	3	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	9	–	–	–	–
7	69	6	40	5	–	3	9	7	4	3	–	4	20	2
89	69	53	76	62	107	48	77	107	40	132	52	77	125	56
280	274	204	396	–	344	305	332	300	–	–	88	–	–	1

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

13.—Industrial Schools.—Summary of Admissions, Discharges, &c., for the year ending 31st December, 1879.

—	Boys.		Girls.		Total.		Gross Total.
	R. Catholic.	Protestant	R. Catholic.	Protestant.	Boys.	Girls.	
Under Detention, 31st December, 1878—							
In School, (within limit), . . .	1,387	464	2,701	237	1,851	2,938	4,789
" (over limit) . . .	11	7	79	3	18	82	100
On Licence, ...	98	6	224	5	104	229	333
Absconded, Sentence unexpired, . .	9	3	–	–	12	–	12
In School, Sentence expired, . . .	12	3	67	1	15	68	83
Total, ...	1,517	483	3,071	246	2,000	3,317	5,317
Admitted in 1879, ...	346	175	480	74	521	554	1,075
Admitted by Transfer, ...	30	–	2	6	30	8	38
Admitted by Re-committal, ...	1	1	14	1	2	15	17
Total, ...	377	176	496	81	553	577	1,130
Discharged, Transferred, or Died in 1879,	287	75	510	42	362	552	914
Under Detention, 31st December, 1879—							
In School (within limit), . . .	1,486	552	2,703	258	2,018	2,961	4,979
" (over limit) . . .	8	18	92	20	21	112	133
On Licence, ...	105	5	194	1	110	195	305
Absconded, Sentence unexpired, . .	10	2	–	–	12	2	14
In School, Sentence expired, . . .	18	12	68	4	30	72	102
Total, ...	1,607	584	3,057	285	2,191	3,342	5,533
State of Instruction on Admission—							
Neither Read nor Write, . . .	188	69	273	45	252	318	570
Read, or Read and Write imperfectly,	148	94	184	23	242	207	449
Read and Write well, ...	15	12	23	6	27	29	56
Superior Instruction, ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total, ...	346	175	480	74	521	554	1,075
Age at Admission—							
Under 6, ...	3	7	22	10	10	32	42
From 6 to 8, ...	59	26	140	17	85	157	242
" 8 to 10, ...	112	37	130	15	140	145	204
" 10 to 12, ...	111	58	114	16	160	130	290
" 12 to 14, ...	61	47	74	16	108	90	198
Total, ...	346	176	480	74	521	554	1,075
Particulars as to Parentage—							
Illegitimate, ...	11	18	6	4	27	10	37
Both Parents dead, ...	90	24	127	18	123	145	268
Father dead, ...	56	25	56	13	81	65	146
Mother dead, ...	11	12	24	5	23	24	47
Deserted, or Parents not to be found,	45	23	71	9	68	80	148
Parents destitute or criminal, . .	109	42	193	17	151	210	361
Both alive, and able to take care of their children.	15	38	0	11	48	20	68
Total, ...	346	175	480	74	521	554	1,075
Mode of Discharge—							
To employment or service, . .	145	23	316	26	168	342	510
Returned to Friends, ...	60	14	115	7	74	122	196
Emigrated, ...	4	1	24	–	5	24	29
Sent to Sea, ...	3	16	–	–	19	–	19
Enlisted, ...	2	4	–	–	6	–	0
Specially Discharged, ...	10	–	4	–	10	4	14
Committed to a Reformatory, . .	5	1	3	–	3	8	9
Transferred, ...	30	–	2	3	30	8	38
Died, ...	22	14	35	1	30	36	72
Absconders discharged by expiration of sentence.	3	–	–	1	3	1	4
Discharged on account of insufficient grounds for detention.	3	2	11	1	5	12	17
Total, ...	287	75	510	42	362	552	914

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

14.—Industrial Schools.—Return of Particulars of Admissions and Discharges, for the Year 1879.

—	"Gibraltar" Training Ship, Belfast.	Hampton House, Belfast.	St. Patrick's, Milltown, Belfast.	St. Patrick's, Belfast.	St. Joseph's, Cavan.	St. Aloysius', Clonakilty.	St. Coleman's, Queenstown.	Our Lady of Mercy, Kinsale.	Boys' Home, Marble-hill, Blackrock, Cork.	St. Finbar's, Sunday's Well, Cork.	Greenmount, Cork.	St. Nicholas', Cove-street, Cork.	Training Home, Union-quay, Cork.	Artane, co. Dublin.	Bootestown, co. Dublin.
	Boys.	G.	B.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	Boys.	G.	B.	Boys.	G.	Boys.	Girls.
State of Instruction on Admission—															
Neither Read nor Write,	29	8	38	9	12	13	4	16	13	4	16	14	11	77	23
Read, or Read and Write Imperfectly.	73	1	50	5	6	6	8	2	1	11	19	3	8	45	7
Read and Write Well,	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	3	2	2	11	1
Superior Instruction,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	104	9	88	14	18	21	7	18	14	15	38	19	21	133	31
Age at Admission.															
Under six,	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	–	–	–	8	3	–	5
From 6 to 8,	2	1	3	5	5	9	1	7	7	5	17	8	2	8	3
" 8 to 10,	22	2	34	5	6	4	3	7	4	3	6	2	5	48	12
" 10 to 12,	43	8	33	3	5	7	2	1	3	5	10	1	5	53	1
" 12 to 14,	37	3	18	1	2	–	–	–	–	2	5	2	8	24	5
Total,	104	9	88	14	18	21	7	18	14	15	38	19	21	133	31
Particulars as to Parentage—															
Illegitimate,	11	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	–
Both Parents Dead,	16	3	13	1	4	1	2	2	–	1	5	1	–	57	8
Father Dead,	23	2	32	8	–	8	2	–	–	4	5	1	3	9	4
Mother Dead,	1	–	5	–	–	4	–	1	1	1	–	6	3	1	–
Parents not to be found,	4	–	3	–	1	3	1	–	4	3	3	5	2	17	4
One or both Parents Destitute or Criminal.	25	1	26	4	13	1	2	13	5	6	20	4	6	41	15
Both Alive,	24	1	7	1	–	–	–	2	4	–	–	–	7	5	–
Total,	104	9	88	14	18	21	7	18	14	15	38	19	21	133	31
Mode of Discharge—															
To Employment or Service.	7	1	8	9	15	6	8	8	5	13	20	5	15	92	16
Returned to Friends,	9	–	4	2	–	9	1	9	–	3	9	3	5	29	11
Emigrated,	–	–	1	–	–	2	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–
Sent to Sea,	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	1	–	–	–
Enlisted,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	1	–
Specially Discharged,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	9	–
Committed to Reformatory.	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–
Transferred,	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Died,	11	–	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	–	12	6
Absconders discharged by expiration of sentence.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
Discharged on account of insufficient grounds for Detention.	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	43	7	18	13	18	18	13	18	9	18	35	15	20	148	33

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

14.—Industrial Schools.—Return of Particulars of Admissions

—	St. Mary's, Lakelands, Sandymount, co. Dublin.	Meath, Blackrock, co. Dublin.	Merrion, co. Dublin.	Heytesbury-street, Dublin.	St. Brigid's, Loughrea.	Clifden, co. Galway.	Oughterard, co. Galway.	St. Anne's, Galway.	Salt Hill, Galway.	St. Joseph's Home, Killarney.		St. Joseph's, Tralee.	Kerry Home, Tralee.	Pembroke Almshouse, Tralee.	Kilkenny.	St. John's, Parsonstown.
	Girls.	Boys.	G.	G.	Girls.	Girls.	G.	G.	Boys.	B.	G.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	G.	Girls.
State of Instruction on Admission—																
Neither Read nor Write,	4	11	9	10	9	5	2	8	15	3	4	11	2	11	12	5
Read, or Read and Write Imperfectly.	7	16	9	12	10	1	7	8	4	–	4	11	1	2	11	4
Read and Write Well,	1	8	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–
Superior Instruction,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	12	35	18	24	19	8	9	16	19	3	8	22	8	14	24	9
Age at Admission—																
Under 6,	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
From 6 to 8,	2	8	7	10	4	2	2	8	8	8	3	1	1	5	8	1
„ 8 to 10,	4	7	1	6	6	1	2	4	9	–	2	7	2	8	8	3
„ 10 to 12,	3	11	7	4	9	3	2	4	5	–	2	7	–	3	8	3
„ 12 to 14,	3	8	3	3	–	1	3	5	2	–	1	7	–	3	4	2
Total,	12	35	18	24	19	8	9	16	19	8	8	22	8	14	24	9
Particulars as to Parentage—																
Illegitimate,	–	3	–	2	2	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Both Parents Dead,	6	7	7	6	5	–	–	–	2	1	2	11	–	8	1	5
Father Dead,	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	3	–	1	4	–
Mother Dead,	–	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	4	–
Parents not to be found,	2	8	1	5	3	1	1	8	5	2	3	4	2	4	4	1
One or both Parents Destitute or Criminal.	4	7	7	8	9	7	7	8	3	–	2	4	1	6	8	2
Both Alive,	–	5	–	3	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
Total,	12	35	18	24	19	8	9	16	19	3	8	22	8	14	24	9
Mode of Discharge—																
To Employment or Service.	12	5	18	8	16	4	4	8	12	–	6	7	1	9	12	2
Returned to Friends,	3	2	3	2	2	1	3	4	3	–	2	13	–	3	6	6
Emigrated,	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	2	1	–	2	1	1
Sent to Sea,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Enlisted,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Specially Discharged,	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Committed to Reformatory.	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Transferred,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Died,	1	–	4	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	–
Absconders discharged by expiration of sentence.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Discharged on account of insufficient grounds for detention.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	1	–
Total,	16	7	25	11	21	7	9	14	17	4	11	28	1	14	23	9

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

and DISCHARGES for the Year 1879—*continued.*

St. George's, Limerick.		St. Vincent's, Limerick.		Limerick Male.		Our Lady of Succour, Newtownforbes.		Home of Charity, Drogheda.		St. Columba, Westport.		St. Martin's, Monaghan.		St. Mark's, Roscommon.		St. Laurence, Ellis.		St. Augustine's, Kenilworth.		St. Francis, Cashel.		St. Louis, Tuam.		Tipperary.		St. Catherine's, Strabane.		Cappagh.		St. Dominick's, Waterford.		Mount Carmel, Mosta.		St. Aidan's, New Ross.		St. Michael's, Wexford.		North, Fay.	
Girls.	Girls.	B.	G.	Boys.	Girls.	G	Girls	Girls.	Girls.	Girls	Girls	Girls	Girls	Girls	Girls	Girls	Girls	Girls	Girls	Girls	Girls	Girls	Girls	Girls	Girls	B	G	B.	G.	Girls	Girls	Girls	Girls	Girls	Girls	Girls	Girls	Girls	Girls
2	12	3	5	9	19	0	2	–	8	6	2	8	7	11	12	3	7	14	10	2	8	6	2	8	7	11	12	3	7	14	10	2	8	6	2	8	7	11	12
2	17	12	16	7	–	2	6	3	2	4	3	2	9	–	4	5	4	15	2	2	2	4	3	2	9	–	4	5	4	15	2	2	2	4	3	2	9	–	4	5
1	–	–	12	1	–	–	1	2	4	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	8	2	1	4	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	8	2	1	4	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	29	15	2	17	19	8	8	7	14	14	5	10	15	11	24	8	11	32	20	5	29	15	2	17	19	8	8	7	14	14	5	10	15	11	24	8	11	32	20
–	4	–	1	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	0	–	4	–	1	2	2	–	1	–	–	2	0	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	0
1	10	4	–	12	5	5	2	1	4	2	5	4	5	8	8	3	4	5	4	1	10	4	–	12	5	5	2	1	4	5	4	4	5	8	8	3	4	5	4
1	8	3	2	3	7	3	2	3	3	5	–	3	4	2	6	2	4	8	2	1	8	3	2	3	7	3	2	3	4	8	2	1	8	3	2	3	7	3	2
1	6	3	2	–	3	–	4	–	4	5	–	1	6	–	4	1	1	7	4	1	6	3	2	–	3	–	4	1	1	7	4	1	6	3	2	–	3	–	4	1
2	1	3	4	–	2	–	1	3	3	1	–	1	2	–	6	1	2	10	4	2	1	3	4	–	2	–	6	1	2	10	4	2	1	3	4	–	2	–	6	1
5	29	15	2	17	19	8	8	7	14	14	5	10	15	11	24	8	11	32	20	5	29	15	2	17	19	8	8	7	14	14	5	10	15	11	24	8	11	32	20
–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
–	7	6	6	2	2	6	6	2	2	4	2	4	15	2	6	1	2	20	2	–	7	6	6	2	2	6	6	1	2	20	2	–	7	6	6	2	2	6	1	2
–	3	2	1	1	–	–	1	2	2	1	1	–	–	2	8	1	2	2	7	–	3	2	1	1	–	–	2	8	1	2	2	7	–	3	2	1	1	–	2	8	1
–	1	2	1	2	–	–	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	2	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	2	1	2	–	–	–	–
2	6	2	1	2	3	–	–	1	2	1	–	–	1	2	3	6	1	2	2	2	6	2	1	2	3	–	2	3	6	1	2	2	6	2	1	2	3	6	1	2
3	11	3	1	7	14	2	4	2	6	6	2	6	1	6	4	–	4	7	2	3	11	3	1	7	14	2	4	–	4	7	2	3	11	3	1	7	14	2	4	–
–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
5	29	15	9	17	19	8	8	7	14	14	5	10	15	11	24	8	11	32	20	5	29	15	9	17	19	8	8	7	14	14	5	10	15	11	24	8	11	32	20
5	10	6	7	–	12	11	6	6	9	20	2	6	10	–	14	10	7	14	2	5	10	6	7	–	12	11	6	6	9	20	2	6	10	–	14	10	7	14	2
2	4	2	2	–	3	8	3	1	6	–	1	6	2	–	2	–	3	3	–	2	4	2	2	–	3	8	3	1	6	–	1	6	2	–	2	–	3	3	–
1	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–
–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	2	–	–	–	–
–	4	2	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	3	2	–	–	1	–	4	2	1	–	–	–	3	2	–	–	1	–	4	2	1	–	–	–	3	2
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	4	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
5	24	11	11	10	17	21	8	5	16	22	4	15	12	10	25	14	10	19	4	5	24	11	11	10	17	21	8	5	16	22	4	15	12	10	25	14	10	19	4

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

15.—Industrial Schools.—Return showing the Number of Admissions,

—	"Gibraltar" Training Ship, Belfast.		Hampton House, Belfast.		St. Patrick's, Millbrook, Belfast.		St. Patrick's, Crumlin-road, Belfast.		St. Joseph's, Cavan.		St. Augustine's, Clonmelly.		St. Columba's, Queenstown.		Our Lady of Mercy, Kilmale.		Boy's Home, Marlborough, Cork.		St. Finbar's, Sunday's Well, Cork.		Gurnanscoil, Cork.		St. Nicholas', Cove-street, Cork.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Admissions.																								
1869,	–	–	24	3	20	18	–	–	24	–	–	–												
1870,	–	–	23	12	50	83	9	15	80	–	52	–	–	22										
1871,	–	–	12	4	8	5	26	11	7	24	40	50	35	17										
1872,	105	–	8	20	57	29	6	23	23	19	38	49	17	7										
1873,	86	–	20	8	13	15	–	9	17	25	33	13	16	7										
1874,	63	25	18	9	12	20	–	5	36	55	11	57	7	12										
1875,	42	8	14	7	13	27	–	7	24	7	24	30	12	10										
1876,	54	16	10	12	12	14	–	9	6	11	18	24	10	9										
1877,	64	30	10	31	22	27	–	14	20	5	27	24	9	26										
1878,	73	13	6	5	14	27	–	7	35	7	16	30	26	19										
1879,	104	9	38	14	20	21	–	7	12	15	17	30												
Total,	592	92	243	124	224	233	41	163	307	141	276	324	177											
Discharges.																								
To employment or service,	32	13	42	24	30	50	–	33	70	29	71	70	30											
To friends,	48	5	8	10	21	44	1	9	47	5	33	52	17											
Emigrated,	5	–	1	–	5	18	–	6	3	5	8	7	–											
Sent to sea,	125	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	9											
Enlisted,	5	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10											
Discharged as diseased,	10	–	1	2	–	6	–	4	1	2	1	2	–											
Committed to reformatories,	2	1	2	2	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	6	–											
Transferred,	12	16	16	–	5	1	55	1	–	1	1	2	1											
Died,	35	5	17	10	16	7	2	5	16	5	12	22	5											
Absconded—sentence expired,	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–											
Discharged — committal illegal	2	1	1	–	4	2	–	2	10	5	9	6	5											
Total,	586	28	93	48	130	128	41	51	148	60	136	151	84											
Under detention, 31st December, 1879.	200	63	150	75	54	160	–	52	155	81	150	183	93											
Viz.:—																								
In school,	198	62	150	72	37	136	–	47	150	76	135	169	89											
On licence,	–	1	–	5	5	2	–	5	3	–	11	11	3											
Absconded—sentence unexpired,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1											
Retained in school—sentence expired.	7	–	–	2	5	12	–	–	–	5	5	3	–											

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Discharges, and Modes of Discharge, from 1868 to 1870.

Training Home, Ballinagarry, Cork.		Artane, co. Dublin.		Beaucourt, co. Dublin.		Clondalkin.		St. Mary's, Inchicore.		St. Mary's Lakelands, Sandymount, co. Dublin.		Moate, Blackrock, co. Dublin.		Merrion, co. Dublin.		Heytesbury-street, Dublin.		St. Bridget's, Longford.		Clifden, co. Galway.		Cong, co. Galway.		Oughterard, co. Galway.		St. Anne's, Galway.		Nobbill, Galway.		St. Joseph's Home, Killarney.		St. Joseph's, Tuam.	
Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.
–	–	–	–	41	43	–	–	3	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	22	–
13	149	33	–	13	67	–	–	19	65	–	–	–	–	68	–	–	19	–
35	149	43	–	–*	42	21	–	22	32	–	25	4	–	38	56	–	4	80
23	150	60	114	–	43	37	51	11	10	26	48	8	–	17	43	13	17	65
10	184	3	38	–	30	16	46	8	10	13	39	–	41	15	6	7	32	28
24	230	14	–†	–	11	14	35	3	18	5	–†	–†	1	18	12	8	20	8
10	164	22	–	–	9	3	10	10	22	6	–	–	5	17	23	0	8	17
14	141	12	–	–	35	8	19	13	18	10	–	–	4	8	26	5	18	22
22	137	33	–	–	11	9	19	4	20	12	–	–	2	15	18	11	0	26
17	142	31	–	–	6	10	3	3	21	6	–	–	6	18	12	3	14	20
37	158	81	–	–	14	35	18	24	10	8	–	–	9	10	19	3	8	37
218	1647	308	152	57	296	155	181	136	246	89	102	12	78	230	223	62	174	266
72	434	85	–	–	82	13	98	41	70	20	7	–	10	46	69	–	38	42
11	100	37	7	–	17	16	5	18	15	10	30	–	13	17	23	3	13	31
–	7	4	2	–	2	–	–	3	11	8	1	–	–	22	5	1	12	12
–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
–	12	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–
1	26	3	–	–	3	1	–	3	1	1	2	–	2	6	3	–	3	1
1	22	3	–	–	5	4	–	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	7
13	76	–	140	37	35	20	8	3	4	–	31	13	–	41	–	37	13	17
3	67	18	3	–	7	4	21	3	7	2	2	–	2	9	7	1	5	11
–	2	–	–	–	–	4	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2
6	7	1	–	–	–	–	5	3	4	1	–	–	1	4	4	2	5	0
106	754	151	152	57	311	69	74	81	120	43	102	12	28	147	121	30	80	139
112	703	152	–	–	85	86	117	55	123	46	–	–	45	83	102	26	86	107
111	702	142	–	–	71	84	100	31	112	36	–	–	30	78	99	21	77	98
–	82	10	–	–	14	2	11	–	10	–	–	–	4	0	1	1	3	5
1	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	4	–	–	–	2	2	1	–	–	–

* School closed in 1870. † School closed in 1871.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

15.—Industrial Schools.—Return showing the Number of Admissions

—	Kerry House, Tralee.	Pembroke Almshouse, Tralee.	Kilkenny.	St. John's, Parnestown.		St. George's, Limerick.	St. Vincent's, Limerick.	Limerick Male.	Our Lady of Succour, N. T. Forbes.	House of Charity, Drogheda.		St. Columba's, Westport.	St. Martin's, Monaghan.	St. Monica's, Roscommon.	St. Laurence, Sligo.
	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	B.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.
Admissions.															
1869,	–	11	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
1870,	–	59	–	6	9	41	64	–	50	31	11	–	60	30	–
1871,	–	5	–	9	15	1	4	–	22	11	1	41	7	32	27
1872,	15	8	–	11	22	10	60	–	10	27	2	22	18	7	7
1873,	–	11	43	1	8	13	20	–	19	27	9	9	24	12	7
1874,	2	12	54	11	17	14	11	–	19	18	2	25	11	8	1
1875,	5	6	13	16	9	17	27	106	20	10	7	8	11	15	15
1876,	2	18	10	–	24	10	14	–	14	43	–	5	8	9	12
1877,	1	11	5	–	10	12	40	9	14	11	–	17	19	5	13
1878,	1	12	16	–	12	9	24	3	8	15	–	10	12	7	4
1879,	3	14	25	–	9	5	29	15	10	17	–	19	8	9	7
Total,	29	167	166	54	185	188	305	133	186	210	32	156	178	136	93
Discharges.															
To employment or service,	5	54	36	–	21	40	102	8	52	4	7	42	52	32	22
To friends,	2	8	15	2	22	18	19	8	32	4	4	12	41	21	13
Emigrated,	–	14	1	–	1	3	11	–	9	–	–	8	2	–	–
Sent to sea,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Enlisted,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Discharged as diseased,	–	1	1	1	3	–	4	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	8
Committed to reformatories,	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Transferred,	–	–	–	46	–	1	–	–	–	99	20	–	–	1	2
Died,	2	4	8	2	2	4	15	2	5	8	–	2	7	4	3
Absconded—sentence expired.	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Discharged — committal illegal.	1	3	4	3	8	5	6	7	4	1	1	–	6	30	8
Total,	11	85	65	54	53	72	157	21	103	113	32	64	108	89	46
Under detention, 31st December, 1879.	18	82	101	–	82	66	148	112	83	97	–	92	70	47	47
Viz.:—															
In school,	18	70	101	–	79	58	148	98	78	96	–	82	69	44	30
On license,	–	12	–	–	–	1	5	–	5	1	–	2	–	3	15
Absconded—sentence unexpired.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Retained in school—sentence expired.	–	–	–	–	3	7	–	14	–	–	–	8	1	–	2

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Discharges, and Modes of Discharge, from 1869 to 1879—*continued.*

St. Augustine's, Templemore.		St. Frank's, Cashel.	St. Louis', Tullow.	Tipperary.		St. Catherine's, Strabane.		Carpenalia, Waterford.	St. Dominick's, Waterford.	Mount Carmel, Moate.	St. Aidan's, New Ross.	St. Michael's, Wexford.	Mixed Boys.	Boys.		Girls.		Total.		Gross Total.
R.	G.	G.	G.	G.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	G.	Roman Catholic.	Protestant.	Roman Catholic.	Protestant.	Boys.	Girls.	
—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63	—	176	8	63	184	249
5	12	60	55	—	35	—	—	25	56	28	—	236	22	1,189	32	258	1,171	1,429		
18	16	61	6	—	7	—	35	10	2	13	—	421	78	547	85	492	633	1,132		
12	13	5	2	51	51	—	73	57	12	23	12	551	187	840	46	788	886	1,624		
7	15	18	11	14	21	26	20	4	9	48	15	342	145	624	33	487	657	1,144		
—	18	6	8	3	14	22	16	7	8	21	17	385	111	492	60	496	561	1,057		
—	14	18	23	2	9	18	12	9	14	9	12	414	76	478	37	490	513	1,003		
—	12	20	10	12	15	5	23	11	16	9	—	276	91	450	45	367	495	862		
—	7	14	1	14	21	11	19	12	21	22	1	258	91	539	57	349	596	943		
—	15	31	7	12	17	15	30	14	12	13	4	245	117	457	42	306	499	805		
—	14	19	6	12	15	11	28	5	11	32	51	577	176	496	54	553	577	1,130		
46	136	251	114	120	208	104	256	153	161	228	35	3,574	1004	6,258	534	4,698	6,772	11440		
1	21	93	49	28	57	—	62	40	44	65	18	971	111	1,622	144	722	1,766	2,548		
1	17	11	9	15	32	1	25	12	27	11	2	267	92	647	34	575	681	1,060		
—	2	15	4	4	5	—	5	5	2	3	—	36	8	194	2	44	199	243		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	132	—	—	144	—	144		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	27	—	—	53	—	53		
1	2	3	—	—	—	4	1	1	1	3	1	43	13	57	5	56	62	118		
—	1	1	—	1	5	—	4	2	—	2	—	42	7	24	3	45	37	82		
39	1	—	—	—	1	30	—	4	—	6	—	541	35	512	30	606	242	909		
2	3	15	3	4	4	1	15	2	2	11	5	142	60	258	14	192	272	464		
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	5	2	2	17	4	21		
2	5	—	8	3	7	2	9	4	2	2	2	41	24	195	12	95	107	202		
46	57	141	67	55	90	67	119	74	78	103	57	1,967	510	3,181	249	2,477	3,430	5,907		
—	69	110	47	71	118	57	137	59	83	125	54	1,607	584	5,057	185	2,191	3,242	5,433		
—	51	106	45	68	100	37	129	52	73	111	54	1,474	563	2,795	178	2,039	3,073	5,112		
—	8	4	2	3	14	—	8	7	4	11	—	106	8	194	1	110	195	305		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	2	—	2	12	2	14		
—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	6	3	1	18	12	68	4	50	72	102		

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

16.—Industrial Schools.—Discharges for the years 1876, 1877, and 1878, showing the number Doing Well, Convicted of Crime, &c., from their Discharge, to 31st December, 1879.

—	Gibraltar Ship.	Hampton House.	Milltown, Belfast.	St. Patrick's F., Belfast.	Cavan.	Clonakilty.	Queenstown.	Kinsale.	Marble Hill, Cork.	Sunday's Well, Cork.	Greenmount, Cork.	St. Nicholas, Cork.	Training House, Cork.	Artane.	Beaterstown.	Lakelands.	"Heath," Blackrock.	Merrion.	Hortensbury street, Dublin.	Loughrea.	Clifden.	Oughterard.	St. Anne's, Galway.	Salt Hill Galway.	Killarney.	St. Joseph's, Tralee.	Kerry House.	Pembroke Almshouse, Tralee.
Mode of Discharge—																												
To Employment,	23	9	12	14	35	26	11	34	20	37	29	12	30	230	47	29	8	19	22	30	14	6	18	36	14	29	3	20
Returned to Friends,	21	1	–	7	9	20	2	24	8	10	13	9	4	53	13	9	8	–	6	9	7	8	8	13	7	35	1	8
Emigrated,	3	–	–	–	3	5	–	–	–	2	4	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	–	7	2	3	1	–	9
Sent to Sea,	84	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Enlisted,	3	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	10	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–
Specially Discharged,	9	–	–	1	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	10	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	2	2	–	–	–
Absconded and not Recovered	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Total,	146	10	17	22	47	52	16	58	28	49	58	33	35	317	62	38	19	19	28	44	22	14	35	62	26	66	4	32
Committed to Reformatories,	–	–	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	14	–	1	4	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	8	–	–
Subsequent Character—																												
Since Dead,	3	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	1	1	2	7	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	3	–	1
Doing well,	96	8	16	16	43	31	13	55	27	46	44	27	30	303	53	37	15	18	23	41	21	14	32	53	21	61	4	30
Doubtful,	4	2	–	4	2	–	1	–	–	1	–	3	3	2	3	1	2	–	1	2	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	1
Convicted of Crime,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unknown,	42	–	1	1	2	–	2	3	1	–	11	1	–	4	4	–	2	–	9	–	1	–	2	7	1	2	–	–
Recommitted to Industrial School.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Total,	146	10	17	22	47	52	16	58	28	49	58	33	35	317	62	38	19	19	28	44	22	14	35	62	26	66	4	32

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

16.—Industrial Schools.—Discharges for the years 1876, 1877, and 1878, showing the number Doing Well, Convicted of Crime, &c., from their Discharge, to 31st December, 1879—*continued.*

—	Kilkenny	Parsonstown.	St. George's, Limerick.	St. Vincent's, Limerick.	Limerick Male.	Newtownsfield.	Drogheda.	Westport.	Monaghan.	Roscommon.	Sligo.	Templemore.	Cashel.	Thurles.	Tipperary.	Strabane.	Cappoquin.	Waterford.	Mosse.	New Ross.	Wexford.	Bray.	Boys. R. Catholic.	Boys. Protestant.	Girls. R. Catholic.	Girls. Protestant.	Total. Boys.	Total. Girls.	Grand Total.
Mode of Discharge—																													
To Employment or Service,	24	15	24	47	2	24	4	17	12	12	12	14	44	14	18	10	–	38	21	22	30	14	359	64	760	75	423	844	1,267
Returned to Friends,	3	15	1	11	1	3	4	6	9	5	7	2	7	2	7	22	1	13	6	17	2	2	118	42	292	13	161	305	466
Emigrated,	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	1	2	2	–	–	9	3	52	–	12	52	64
Sent to Sea,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	67	–	–	69	–	89
Enlisted,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	21	–	–	44	–	44
Specially Discharged,	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	14	9	18	2	23	20	43
Absconded and not Recovered.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	3	1	–	9	1	10
Total,	29	31	27	62	3	32	3	26	27	17	19	22	53	17	28	46	2	52	27	41	40	17	531	230	1132	90	761	1222	1,983
Committed to Reformatories,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	21	4	11	1	25	12	37
Subsequent Character—																													
Since Dead,	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	13	4	17	2	17	19	36
Doing well,	28	28	26	62	2	29	7	25	26	15	15	20	51	15	24	38	–	52	22	41	39	11	483	169	1058	71	652	1124	1,776
Doubtful,	–	1	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	1	4	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	8	9	28	9	12	37	49
Convicted of Crime,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	1	1	–	4	1	2
Unknown,	1	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	2	2	–	1	–	–	3	20	47	27	6	72	33	100
Recommitted to Industrial School.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	2	–	3	3
Total,	29	31	27	62	3	32	3	26	27	17	19	22	53	17	28	46	2	52	27	41	40	17	531	230	1132	90	731	1222	1,983

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

17.—Industrial Schools.—Return of Receipts

Receipts and Expenditure.	"Gibraltar" Ship, Belfast.	Hampton House, Belfast.	St. Patrick's Male, Belfast.	St. Patrick's Female, Belfast.
Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.	298	60	91	60
Average Number of Children under 6 years of age, and not yet paid for by Treasury.	–	–	–	–
Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.	–	1	–	10*
Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.	–	3	2	42*
Number of Officers (Paid), including trades' instructors.	15*	2	13	9
Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.	1	5	–	1
Receipts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowance,	3,358 1 0	782 3 3	1,030 14 9	782 8 3
Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.	525 6 0	85 9 6	181 10 8	10 0 0
Payments from Rates,	1,608 12 1	330 7 10	479 12 11	391 1 0
Payments from Voluntary Inmates.	–	–	–	219 0 0
Hire of Labour,	–	–	–	–
Sundries,	†54 15 0	28 5 9	–	–
Total Receipts,	5,544 14 1	1,282 6 4	1,691 18 2	1,402 4 3
Expenditure.				
Ordinary Charges.				
Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).	1,876 10 4	25 0 0	203 1 4	138 0 0
Officers' Rations,	108 11 0	87 4 9	175 0 0	112 0 0
Food of Inmates,	1,965 9 10	442 18 11	986 9 3	020 10 0
Clothing of Inmates,	571 11 7	188 13 5	378 0 7	295 14 5
Washing, Fuel, and Light,	117 3 10	141 16 11	80 8 6	96 19 8
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes,	52 6 0	31 15 8	63 17 5	50 3 4
Furniture and House Sundries,	184 13 5	80 5 11	311 1 6	10 3 9
Printing and Office Expenses,	193 15 2	14 3 1	48 0 2	14 0 0
Travelling and Police Charges,	5 0 6	19 13 3	52 7 1	–
Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.	107 4 2	38 4 7	86 3 0	20 14 3
Sundries, Rewards, &c.,	72 18 4	57 15 4	22 18 10	28 0 9
Total Ordinary Charges,	4,754 19 2	1,127 11 6	2,307 3 1	1,380 6 2
Extra Charges.				
Rent of School Premises,	–	94 13 0	250 0 0	20 0 0
Interest,	1 17 10	–	16 0 9	105 0 0
Disposal, Home,	36 2 8	4 6 4	10 18 0	29 8 5
" Emigration,	–	–	10 6 0	–
Building and Land,	343 12 5	26 3 11	500 5 0	60 0 0
Total Extra Charges,	431 12 6	125 3 9	787 9 9	214 8 5
Total Expenditure,	5,186 11 8	1,252 15 3	3,094 12 10	1,600 14 7
Industrial Department.				
Profit (including stock on hands, and bills).	–	16 19 7	188 3 11	24 9 2
Loss do.	–	–	–	–

* Cost of Maintenance not included in Expenditure.
† Allowance from Admiralty for Instructor.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

in, and EXPENDITURE for, the Year 1879.

St. Joseph's Cavan.	St. Aloysius', Clonakilty.	St. Coleman's, Queenstown.	Our Lady of Mercy, Kinsale.	Receipts and Expenditure.
87	130	46	150	Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.
–	3	–	1*	Average Number of Children under 6 years of age, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
–	4	1	-	Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
3	5	20*	4*	Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.
6	6	5	9	Number of Officers (Paid), including trades' instructors.
1	1	1	1	Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Receipts.
1,124 17 0	1,694 14 9	597 19 9	1,955 7 6	Treasury Allowance.
36 14 1	–	162 12 11	26 0 0	Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.
17 19 1	379 18 2	121 12 6	418 12 3	Payments from Rates.
29 5 0	43 10 0	–	–	Payments from Voluntary Inmates.
–	20 0 0	–	–	Hire of Labour.
3 10 8	–	–	23 14 5	Sundries.
1,212 5 10	2,138 2 11	882 4 11	2,423 14 2	Total Receipts.
				Expenditure.
				Ordinary Charges.
40 12 0	38 0 0	28 16 4	51 19 4	Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).
80 0 0	90 0 0	43 10 0	113 0 0	Officers' Rations.
768 1 10	1,220 18 4	320 9 7	1,380 0 0	Food of Inmates.
220 11 1	301 11 9	117 11 7	460 10 0	Clothing of Inmates.
128 5 0	153 10 7	67 3 8	150 12 9	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
59 4 6	125 17 5	72 8 7	51 4 3	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
86 0 0	164 8 11	43 7 2	90 3 7	Furniture and House Sundries.
11 0 9	21 4 11	4 11 4	32 16 3	Printing and Office Expenses.
0 12 0	7 10 6	3 5 5	–	Travelling and Police Charges.
20 15 5	42 15 8	13 12 0	48 18 2	Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.
12 15 10	48 1 10	5 8 4	14 2 8	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
1,427 18 5	2,211 14 11	720 4 0	2,393 7 0	Total Ordinary Charges.
				Extra Charges.
200 0 0	–	120 0 0	24 0 0	Rent of School Premises.
–	220 10 0	–	125 0 0	Interest.
64 12 0	89 17 6	–	85 13 10	Disposal, Home.
–	15 4 0	–	–	" Emigration.
248 10 0	88 10 0	–	1,075 0 0	Building and Land.
511 2 0	414 1 6	120 0 0	1,309 13 10	Total Extra Charges.
1,839 0 5	2,825 16 5	840 4 0	3,703 0 10	Total Expenditure.
				Industrial Department.
180 14 6	160 7 7	56 3 1	204 14 5	Profit (including stock on hands, and bills).
–	–	–	–	Loss do.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

17.—Industrial Schools.—Return of Receipts in,

Receipts and Expenditure.	Marble Hill, Cork.	St. Finbar's, Cork.	Greenmount, Cork.	St. Nicholas', Cork.
Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.	75	132	167	77
Average Number of Children under 6 years of age, and not yet paid for by Treasury.	–	–	1	11
Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.	–	1	–	–
Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.	10	4	–	4
Number of Officers (Paid), including trades' instructors.	9	14	18	16
Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.	8	–	–	1
Receipts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowance,	960 10 9	1,719 19 0	2,185 10 0	1,006 18 3
Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.	562 10 0	14 12 6	–	118 15 0
Payments from Rates,	277 19 4	503 0 6	564 18 8	306 19 0
Payments from Voluntary Inmates.	52 5 0	52 0 0	–	51 2 6
Hire of Labour,	–	–	–	–
Sundries,	4 1 8	–	–	22 15 8
Total Receipts,	1,857 6 9	2,289 12 0	2,750 8 8	1,506 10 11
Expenditure.				
Ordinary Charges.				
Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).	149 5 4	255 0 0	363 4 0	226 15 4
Officers' Rations,	67 12 0	205 0 0	205 0 0	105 6 8
Food of Inmates,	769 16 1	1,800 2 6	1,074 17 11	711 9 6
Clothing of Inmates,	245 8 0	366 7 9	320 12 0	264 15 4
Washing, Fuel, and Light,	101 13 1	170 3 2	155 12 0	126 4 4
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes,	27 12 0	20 3 4	152 19 8	108 12 11
Furniture and House Sundries,	94 2 10	115 1 2	54 5 8	131 8 9
Printing and Office Expenses,	1 16 2	27 8 1	25 16 3	52 16 1
Travelling and Police Charges,	–	6 0 0	8 15 0	5 2 5
Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.,	14 4 2	25 2 2	28 14 9	50 2 4
Sundries, Rewards, &c.,	10 4 4	18 10 6	9 14 0	23 7 8
Total Ordinary Charges,	1,481 14 0	2,508 18 8	2,399 11 8	1,806 1 4
Extra Charges.				
Rent of School Premises,	116 1 8	76 0 0	7 10 0	–
Interest,	33 0 4	50 0 0	250 0 0	–
Disposal, Home,	57 9 3	71 0 6	78 15 0	–
" Emigration,	–	–	2 10 0	–
Building and Land,	–	719 3 7	40 0 0	–
Total Extra Charges,	212 11 8	916 10 1	879 15 0	–
Total Expenditure,	1,694 5 3	3,425 8 9	2,779 6 8	1,806 1 4
Industrial Department.				
Profit (including stock on hands, and bills).	106 7 11	146 18 8	478 5 6	174 1 0
Loss do.	–	–	–	–

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

and EXPENDITURE for, the Year 1879—*continued.*

Training Home Cork.	Artane, Co. Dublin.	Booterstown, Co. Dublin.	Lakelands, Co. Dublin.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
100	696	134	70	Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.
1	–	7	1	Average Number of Children under 9 years of age, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
2	–	1	–	Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
4	–	5*	–	Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.
5	31	9	4	Number of Officers (Paid), including trades' instructors.
3	1	3	7	Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	RECEIPTS.
1,301 19 0	9,075 6 3	1,742 0 3	911 7 3	Treasury Allowance.
4 0 0	1,003 11 3	50 0 0	100 0 0	Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.
372 15 6	4,373 10 11	731 14 7	378 13 9	Payments from Rates.
28 19 2	–	–	–	Payments from Voluntary Inmates.
–	60 0 0	–	–	Hire of Labour.
20 11 3	120 4 6	6 18 2	–	Sundries.
1,728 4 11	14,632 12 11	2,530 13 0	1,390 6 0	Total Receipts.
				EXPENDITURE. *Ordinary Charges.*
55 7 6	1,740 0 0	80 0 0	70 0 0	Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).
82 15 0	510 0 0	78 10 0	45 0 0	Officers' Rations.
307 4 7	6,881 16 8	1,273 2 4	892 5 6	Food of Inmates.
313 15 1	2,039 1 6	321 10 3	124 3 4	Clothing of Inmates.
241 1 10	1,116 3 7	190 15 7	99 15 0	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
64 11 6	100 7 10	175 4 5	97 4 10	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
76 13 5	483 13 1	69 14 4	27 3 4	Furniture and House Sundries.
10 14 2	317 5 5	24 13 0	8 0 0	Printing and Office Expenses.
1 3 10	125 14 1	24 9 6	–	Travelling and Police Charges.
11 5 2	134 6 6	64 3 7	24 12 6	Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.
16 0 5	280 5 2	50 19 0	8 10 4	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
1,790 17 6	13,733 13 10	2,353 2 0	1,336 19 10	Total Ordinary Charges.
				Extra Charges.
105 0 0	150 0 0	67 17 6	92 19 10	Rent of School Premises.
13 19 3	1,045 10 7	80 0 0	45 10 0	Interest.
57 3 0	328 0 0	78 0 0	33 0 0	Disposal, Home.
2 17 0	–	–	–	,, Emigration.
23 6 5	4,496 15 11	205 12 3	–	Building, and Land.
202 6 1	6,020 6 6	431 10 0	171 3 10	Total Extra Charges.
1,993 3 7	13,754 0 4	2,784 12 0	1,508 9 8	Total Expenditure.
				Industrial Department.
121 7 3	349 3 8	264 17 7	134 10 0	Profit (including stock on hands, and bills).
–	–	–	–	Less do.

* Cost of Maintenance not included in Expenditure.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

17.—Industrial Schools.—Return of Receipts in,

Receipts and Expenditure.	Blackrock, Co. Dublin.	Merrion, Co. Dublin.	Heytesbury-street, Dublin.	St. Bridget's, Loughrea.
Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.	69	100	48	112
Average Number of Children under 6 years of age, and not yet paid for by Treasury.	1	3	1	–
Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.	–	–	–	–
Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.	–	–	7	32*
Number of Officers (Paid), including trades' instructors.	5	0	4	13
Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.	–	9	–	–
Receipts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowance,	797 17 0	1,303 11 9	600 11 6	1,449 16 3
Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.	319 14 6	–	77 0 9	–
Payments from Rates,	297 13 9	566 11 2	240 18 7	586 3 3
Payments from Voluntary Inmates.	–	–	77 0 0	–
Hire of Labour,	–	30 17 6	–	–
Sundries,	55 8 1	–	2 2 11	–
Total Receipts,	1,470 13 4	1,801 0 5	997 13 9	2,035 19 6
Expenditure.				
Ordinary Charges.				
Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).	142 10 0	90 0 0	96 6 4	106 0 0
Officers' Rations,		100 0 0	83 9 0	162 0 0
Food of Inmates,	596 10 0	1,207 10 9	809 1 2	1,046 0 3
Clothing of Inmates,	180 5 10	167 19 6	189 5 4	520 10 0
Washing, Fuel, and Light,	76 1 0	197 10 0	152 4 8	196 15 0
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes,	55 8 9	88 14 7	157 18 0	48 16 0
Furniture and House Sundries,	137 18 11	44 0 0	24 16 5	162 10 0
Printing and Office Expenses,	14 17 4	17 0 0	21 9 11	53 0 0
Travelling and Police Charges,	10 17 10	–	5 18 0	2 10 0
Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.,	–	22 10 0	17 10 0	36 10 0
Sundries, Rewards, &c.,	7 4 0	18 0 0	22 15 8	37 0 0
Total Ordinary Charges,	1,221 13 8	1,953 4 10	1,020 14 6	2,372 11 8
Extra Charges.				
Rent of School Premises,	32 5 8	50 0 0	36 0 0	99 0 0
Interest,	97 18 4	142 10 0	5 0 0	140 15 0
Disposal, Home,	14 0 0	21 0 0	80 1 8	66 10 0
,, Emigration,	–	–	–	–
Building and Land,	292 9 11	–	–	50 10 0
Total Extra Charges,	436 13 11	218 10 0	71 1 8	356 15 0
Total Expenditure,	1,658 7 7	2,166 14 10	1,101 15 9	2,729 6 3
Industrial Department.				
Profit (including stock on hand, and bills).	292 4 0	167 0 0	115 15 7	168 19 0
Loss do.	–	–	–	–

* Cost of Maintenance not included in Expenditure.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

and EXPENDITURE for, the Year 1879—*continued.*

Clifden, Co. GALWAY.	Oughterard, Co. GALWAY.	St. Anne's, GALWAY.	Salthill, GALWAY.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
33	40	76	99	Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.
4	–	–	–	Average Number of Children under 6 years of Age, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
3	–	–	–	Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
–	3	1	–	Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.
3	7	8	20	Number of Officers (Paid), including trades' instructors.
4	1	1	–	Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	RECEIPTS.
495 7 6	521 4 0	1,001 16 0	1,289 19 6	Treasury Allowances.
3 0 0	7 0 0	22 0 0	53 19 6	Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.
234 3 2	112 14 3	189 9 10	460 19 2	Payments from Rates.
–	60 0 0	–	5 0 0	Payments from Voluntary Inmates.
–	–	–	–	Hire of Labour.
–	–	–	13 10 4	Sundries.
732 10 8	700 13 3	1,213 5 10	1,823 8 6	Total Receipts.
				EXPENDITURE. *Ordinary Charges.*
78 5 0	111 0 0	123 0 0	338 19 2	Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).
20 0 0	95 0 0	140 0 0	170 0 0	Officers' Rations.
345 17 0	300 0 0	555 12 8	370 7 2	Food of Inmates.
125 15 3	62 13 5	152 9 6	293 13 2	Clothing of Inmates.
70 8 8	89 6 8	168 3 2	168 14 4	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
27 5 7	25 10 3	44 10 8	75 13 10	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
23 7 8	12 0 0	30 0 0	91 9 11	Furniture and House Sundries.
24 4 9	6 3 6	10 0 0	19 1 7	Printing and Office Expenses.
–	3 10 4	1 0 0	9 8 0	Travelling and Police Charges.
–	16 0 0	25 0 0	6 3 9	Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.
4 18 0	–	5 0 0	22 8 0	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
722 1 11	721 4 3	1,254 15 3	2,001 3 11	Total Ordinary Charges.
				Extra Charges.
58 0 0	60 0 0	120 0 0	36 0 0	Rent of School Premises.
25 0 0	44 0 0	35 0 0	42 13 10	Interest.
17 12 9	10 0 0	36 0 0	2 14 0	Disposal, Home.
11 0 0	–	3 0 0	–	,, Emigration.
–	–	–	546 4 0	Building, Land.
106 12 9	114 0 0	194 0 0	527 14 10	Total Extra Charges.
328 14 3	885 4 3	1,448 15 3	2,629 3 9	Total Expenditure.
				Industrial Department.
96 4 0	19 7 2	134 3 7	226 19 3	Profit (including stock on hand, and bills).
–	–	–	–	Loss do.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

17.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN of RECEIPTS in,

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	St. Joseph's Home, KILLARNEY.	St. Joseph's, TRALEE.	Kerry Home, TRALEE.	Pembroke Alms House, TRALEE.
Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.	103	100	18	69
Average Number of Children under 6 years of age, and not yet paid for by Treasury.	–	–	–	–
Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.	–	–	–	–
Average Number of Voluntary inmates.	3*	–	–	13*
Number of Officers (Paid), including trades instructors.	9	14	3	6
Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.	–	–	1	1
RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowance,	1,828 10 0	1,299 4 0	229 19 0	909 16 9
Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.	–	–	–	5 0 0
Payments from Rates,	331 6 1	520 0 10	66 0 2	173 12 8
Payments from Voluntary Inmates.	48 0 0	–	–	40 0 0
Hire of Labour,	–	–	–	–
Sundries,	–	5 5 0	–	–
Total Receipts,	1,707 16 1	1,824 9 10	315 19 2	1,126 11 5
EXPENDITURE.				
Ordinary Charges.				
Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).	130 0 0	264 0 0	43 0 0	54 0 0
Officers' Rations,	61 0 0	180 0 0	–	80 0 0
Food of Inmates,	891 6 6	899 3 4	162 10 6	663 7 6
Clothing of Inmates,	210 0 0	841 8 7	43 2 0	146 12 9
Washing, Fuel, and Light,	116 5 0	100 16 8	26 0 0	56 11 10
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes,	120 0 0	81 14 0	4 15 0	70 9 0
Furniture and House Sundries,	61 6 7	67 14 1	9 4 0	28 0 2
Printing and Office Expenses,	8 3 10	17 4 2	1 0 0	6 9 9
Travelling and Police Charges,	1 0 0	10 5 6	0 9 0	6 15 6
Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.,	22 0 0	51 15 2	–	80 0 0
Sundries, Rewards, &c.,	9 0 0	9 19 11	10 0 0	10 10 0
Total Ordinary Charges,	1,630 2 1	2,044 1 2	300 0 6	1,128 16 6
Extra Charges.				
Rent of School Premises,	17 12 0	–	40 0 0	–
Interest,	323 6 1	65 0 0	–	65 0 0
Disposal, Home,	16 0 0	24 17 6	6 0 0	59 1 0
,, Emigration,	4 0 0	–	–	–
Building, and Land,	–	–	–	64 10 6
Total Extra Charges,	362 18 1	59 17 6	46 0 0	158 11 6
Total Expenditure,	1,993 0 2	2,103 18 8	346 0 6	1,267 6 2
Industrial Department.				
Profit (including stock on hand, and bills).	165 9 4	69 2 7	16 4 0	59 4 9
Loss do.	–	–	–	–

* Cost of Maintenance not included in Expenditure.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

and EXPENDITURE for, the Year 1879—*continued.*

KILKENNY.	St. John's, PARSONSTOWN.	St. George's, LIMERICK.	St. Vincent's, LIMERICK.	LIMERICK Male.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
85	79	58	130	98	Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.
2	–	–	5*	–	Average Number of Children under 8 years of age, and not yet paid for by by Treasury.
4	–	–	3*	–	Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
–	–	4*	106*	29	Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.
8	9	4	9	32	Number of Officers (Paid), including trades instructors.
8	–	5	14	–	Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	RECEIPTS.
1,237 18 9	1,039 7 6	753 11 0	1,698 12 [illegible]	1,298 8 0	Treasury Allowance.
600 0 [illegible]	–	–	–	183 2 1	Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.
406 1 6	411 5 1	232 14 3	46 15 11	492 8 4	Payments from Rates.
–	–	28 10 0	–	258 10 0	Payments for Voluntary Inmates.
–	–	–	–	21 6 0	Hire of Labour
–	–	–	–	–	Sundries.
2,244 1 8	1,450 18 4	1052 15 8	1,740 8 5	2,258 8 5	Total Receipts.
					EXPENDITURE. *Ordinary Charges.*
85 0 0	48 0 0	150 0 0	83 0 0	587 5 0	Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).
100 0 0	78 10 0	–	80 0 0	188 19 8	Officers' Rations.
1,820 0 0	785 8 2	554 18 2	1,247 18 5	1,034 14 6	Food of Inmates.
813 0 0	168 7 10	180 2 6	330 10 [illegible]	419 12 8	Clothing of Inmates.
210 0 0	184 18 11	58 2 7	290 15 8	183 1 6	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
84 5 5	125 18 11	23 9 8	150 3 9	52 0 11	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
100 9 0	42 3 8	97 8 1	200 0 [illegible]	155 15 5	Furniture and House Sundries.
84 12 5	24 14 4	7 7 11	18 4 8	95 9 10	Printing and Office Expenses.
1 10 0	6 1 4	0 5 0	8 0 0	18 13 8	Travelling and Police Charges.
26 18 3	26 17 1	32 2 0	34 7 9	9 1 10	Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.
20 0 0	81 13 10	36 19 1	42 10 0	29 7 9	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
2,245 15 2	1,446 9 1	1,138 10 0	2,541 4 10	2,870 2 2	Total Ordinary Charges.
					Extra Charges.
17 0 0	48 13 10	25 0 0	50 0 0	23 6 9	Rent of School Premises.
255 0 0	50 0 0	25 8 8	225 0 0	405 8 7	Interest.
72 0 0	24 0 0	30 0 10	130 0 0	14 18 10	Disposal, Home.
–	4 0 0	5 2 0	–	–	" Emigration.
300 0 0	–	–	–	286 19 3	Building and Land.
644 0 0	136 13 10	85 12 7	415 0 0	730 12 5	Total Extra Charges
2,888 15 2	1,583 2 11	1,222 2 7	2,955 4 10	3,600 14 7	Total Expenditure.
					Industrial Department.
288 3 9	160 9 8	32 5 5	265 11 8	103 15 5	Profit (including stock on hand, and bills).
–	–	–	–	–	Loss do.

* Cost of Maintenance not included in Expenditure.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

17.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN of RECEIPTS in

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	Newtownforbes.	House of Charity, DROGHEDA.	St. Columba, WESTPORT.	St. Martha's, MONAGHAN.
Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.	79	92	80	67
Average Number of Children under 6 years of age, and not yet paid for by Treasury.	–	3*	2	–
Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.	–	1*	–	3
Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.	.	–	7*	29
Number of Officers (Paid), including trades' instructors.	21	10	5	9
Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.	–	3	–	–
RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowance,	1,029 0 8	1,197 18 9	1,027 3 5	871 8 9
Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.	–	–	–	–
Payments from Rates,	446 18 5	463 16 9	416 0 0	274 5 1
Payments from Voluntary Inmates.	–	–	–	53 9 4
Hire of Labour,	–	–	–	–
Sundries,	–	–	–	–
Total Receipts,	1,475 18 9	1,661 10 6	1,448 3 3	1,199 3 2
EXPENDITURE.				
Ordinary Charges.				
Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).	84 0 0	103 0 0	13 10 0	210 0 0
Officers' Rations,	124 0 0	172 0 0	30 0 0	–
Food of Inmates,	780 10 0	887 15 9	707 0 0	912 17 3
Clothing of Inmates,	180 15 0	298 15 8	268 0 0	204 3 5
Washing, Fuel, and Light,	185 5 0	84 8 0	104 5 0	196 4 10
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes,	80 10 0	140 19 0	80 0 0	86 10 0
Furniture and House Sundries,	96 5 0	90 0 0	48 5 0	62 3 8
Printing and Office Expenses,	69 12 0	22 0 0	20 10 0	22 7 9
Travelling and Police Charges,	12 8 0	18 0 0	–	–
Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.,	15 10 0	33 3 11	10 0 0	40 0 0
Sundries, Rewards, &c.,	56 0 0	12 10 0	41 16 8	30 3 9
Total Ordinary Charges,	1,564 13 0	1,657 12 4	1,323 6 3	1,794 10 8
Extra Charges.				
Rent of School Premises,	10 0 0	14 0 0	–	15 0 0
Interest.	72 0 0	50 0 0	125 17 0	60 0 0
Disposal, Home,	18 10 0	–	40 0 0	78 10 0
" Emigration,	–	–	15 0 0	9 0 0
Building and Land,	1,700 10 0	–	–	–
Total Extra Charges,	1,801 0 0	64 0 0	180 17 0	160 10 0
Total Expenditure,	3,365 13 0	1,721 12 4	1,504 3 3	1,955 0 5
Industrial Department.				
Profit (including stock on hand, and bills).	207 15 0	–	61 0 0	229 5 0
Loss do.	–	38 1 9	–	–

* Cost of Maintenance not included in Expenditure.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

and EXPENDITURE for, the Year 1879—*continued.*

St. Monica's, Roscommon.	St. Laurence, Sligo.	St. Augustine's, Templemore.	St. Francis, Cashel.	Receipts and Expenditure.
44	30	60	107	Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.
–	–	–	–	Average Number of Children under 6 years of age, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
-	–	1	-	Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
8	46	5	–	Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.
5	8	4	7	Number of Officers (Paid), including trades' instructors.
–		5	5	Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Receipts.
567 16 3	391 1 9	781 12 9	1,400 14 0	Treasury Allowance.
11 17 4	5 0 0	20 0 0	–	Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.
215 17 8	165 3 6	88 4 5	305 11 5	Payments from Rates.
60 0 0	283 19 5	44 0 6	–	Payments for Voluntary Inmates.
–	–	–	20 0 0	Hire of Labour.
–	–	–	–	Sundries.
855 11 3	345 4 8	933 17 3	1,726 5 5	Total Receipts.
				Expenditure.
				Ordinary Charges.
75 0 0	101 2 8	26 0 0	22 0 0	Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).
50 0 0	30 0 0	62 10 0	95 0 0	Officers' Rations.
450 16 10	510 2 2	503 3 10	985 15 0	Food of Inmates.
123 13 6	240 17 7	152 17 7	370 5 0	Clothing of Inmates.
93 10 0	114 15 4	121 15 6	275 10 5	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
5 0 0	–	99 5 5	79 9 6	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
30 6 3	37 12 8	47 8 5	77 15 0	Furniture and House Sundries.
12 1 0	35 10 10	17 5 5	29 5 0	Printing and Office Expenses.
5 0 0	15 7 11	4 10 0	–	Travelling and Police Charges.
7 10 0	7 7 7	29 19 9	59 0 0	Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.
7 0 0	22 2 6	17 13 9	35 7 8	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
860 2 7	1,114 19 8	1,092 15 9	2,029 7 6	Total Ordinary Charges.
				Extra Charges.
40 0 0	60 0 0	80 0 0	20 3 2	Rent of School Premises.
–	95 15 2	50 0 0	50 0 0	Interest.
25 0 0	–	42 10 0	65 15 6	Disposal, Home.
–	–	–	–	" Emigration.
519 0 0	–	–	35 16 10	Building and Land.
584 0 0	155 15 2	162 10 0	171 15 8	Total Extra Charges.
1,444 2 7	1,270 14 5	1,255 5 9	2,201 3 0	Total Expenditure.
				Industrial Department.
45 10 0	393 17 8	108 7 5	192 0 0	Profit (including stock on hand, and bills).
–	–	–	–	Loss do.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

17.—Industrial Schools.—Return of Receipts in,

Receipts and Expenditure.	St. Louis, Thurles.	Tipperary.	St. Catherine's, Strabane.	Cappoquin.
Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.	45	64	99	38
Average Number of Children under 5 years of age, and not yet paid for by Treasury.	–	2	–*	–
Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.	–	2	–	–
Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.	8*	9	7	4
Number of Officers (Paid), including trades instructors.	5	5	2	8
Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.	–	8	18	–
Receipts.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowance,	579 17 9	833 16 9	1,296 16 8	474 11 4
Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.	769 17 2	637 0 0	–	23 12 0
Payments from Rates,	82 10 9	104 16 8	273 3 1	183 1 4
Payments for Voluntary Inmates.	35 0 0	10 10 0	86 0 0	48 0 0
Hire of Labour,	–	–	10 0 0	.
Sundries,	–	–	–	–
Total Receipts,	1,467 5 8	1,586 3 0	1,665 19 4	729 4 8
Expenditure.				
Ordinary Charges.				
Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).	37 0 0	63 8 0	15 0 0	158 0 0
Officers' Rations,	82 0 0	43 16 1	28 0 0	105 0 0
Food of Inmates,	347 0 9	526 18 7	1,260 10 5	298 15 2
Clothing of Inmates,	122 0 0	124 8 5	221 1 4	55 8 8
Washing, Fuel, and Light,	89 6 9	77 4 11	90 0 0	43 19 2
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes,	27 8 6	51 15 11	199 12 0	12 12 5
Furniture and House Sundries,	8 0 0	45 9 7	92 13 3	27 15 8
Printing and Office Expenses,	8 0 0	23 7 10	8 0 0	9 12 5
Travelling and Police Charges,	–	4 17 0	–	–
Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.,	12 0 0	1 4 8	25 17 0	6 1 5
Sundries, Rewards, &c.,	8 0 0	0 9 0	5 0 0	9 13 0
Total Ordinary Charges,	690 11 0	963 0 10	1,945 14 1	721 12 4
Extra Charges.				
Rent of School Premises,	–	20 0 0	–	8 0 0
Interest,	–	278 5 9	25 0 0	47 10 0
Disposal, Home,	–	29 12 5	55 0 0	–
" Emigration,	–	–	–	–
Building and Land,	157 0 0	–	–	108 2 7
Total Extra Charges,	167 0 0	327 19 2	80 0 0	161 12 7
Total Expenditure,	857 11 0	1,291 0 0	2,025 14 1	883 4 11
Industrial Department.				
Profit (including stock on hand and bills).	–	210 3 0	210 1 8	8 14 4
Loss do.	–	–	–	–

* Cost of maintenance not included in Expenditure.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

and EXPENDITURE for, the Year 1879—*continued.*

St. Dominick's, WATERFORD.	Mount Carmel, MOATE.	St. Aidan's, NEW ROSS.	St. Michael's, WEXFORD.	Meath, BRAY.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
120	52	70	104	48	Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.
–	–	3*	1	6	Average Number of Children under 6 years of age, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
8	–	–	–	–	Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
3	–	4*	20	2	Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.
4	4	8	21	4	Number of Officers (Paid), including trades instructors.
8	–	8	–	–	Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	RECEIPTS.
1,564 6 9	683 14 8	909 11 6	1,356 10 9	571 4 3	Treasury Allowance.
–	–	2 10 0	3 14 0	64 0 0	Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.
549 4 9	161 1 10	228 4 8	454 8 10	215 4 11	Payments from Rates.
–	–	48 0 0	284 16 4	2 10 0	Payments for Voluntary Inmates.
–	–	–	–	–	Hire of Labour.
–	2 18 6	–	–	†144 0 1	Sundries.
2,113 11 8	847 5 1	1,183 5 9	2,099 13 11	996 19 8	Total Receipts.
					EXPENDITURE. *Ordinary Charges.*
40 0 0	117 0 0	186 0 0	102 5 9	137 5 4	Officers' Pay (Salaries and House Wages).
132 8 [illegible]	50 0 0	180 0 0	130 0 0	13 0 0	Officers' Rations.
1,297 10 10	825 10 8	762 11 1	995 8 1	297 9 1	Food of Inmates.
349 18 2	127 10 0	189 7 5	286 17 9	126 2 6	Clothing of Inmates.
225 10 8	63 19 0	92 10 2	208 4 6	175 13 2	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
13 10 2	48 10 0	34 4 0	48 18 5	22 19 1	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
160 10 [illegible]	39 16 6	43 13 1	191 18 5	64 8 0	Furniture and House Sundries.
42 11 9	18 0 0	17 11 5	40 18 11	16 18 4	Printing and Office Expenses.
–	1 0 0	–	2 2 4	11 0 6	Travelling and Police Charges.
30 9 3	10 15 0	21 0 6	49 8 10	9 5 3	Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.
18 4 9	18 10 0	5 12 10	64 9 3	18 0 3	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
2,310 11 8	820 11 0	1,462 10 5	2,124 8 3	892 1 6	Total Ordinary Charges
					Extra Charges.
100 0 0	21 0 0	80 0 0	6 0 0	140 0 0	Rent of School Premises.
110 0 0	100 0 0	121 8 0	196 5 9	–	Interest.
45 0 0	5 15 0	40 13 8	53 6 7	21 12 5	Disposal, Home.
–	–	–	–	–	,, Emigration.
2,000 0 0	–	25 0 0	118 7 4	–	Building, and Land.
2,255 0 0	128 15 0	216 19 8	373 18 8	181 12 5	Total Extra Charges.
4,565 11 8	947 6 0	1,679 9 8	2,498 7 11	1,053 13 11	Total Expenditure.
					Industrial Department.
211 17 2	90 1 0	77 4 10	167 1 0	103 14 4	Profit (including stock on hands, and bills).
–	–	–	–	–	Loss do.

† Including £140 for Rent refunded by Earl of Meath.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

18.—Industrial Schools.—Summary of Accounts

School.	No. of Children charged to Treasury.	Total Number of Children whose Maintenance is included in Expenditure.	Receipts. Treasury Allowance. £ s. d.	Payments by Grand Juries and Corporations. £ s. d.	Subscriptions, Donations, Payments from Voluntary Inmates, &c. £ s. d.	Profit on Industrial Departments. £ s. d.	Total. £ s. d.
Gibraltar Ship, Belfast,	298	298	9,358 1 0	1,806 12 1	580 1 8	–	5,544 14 1
Hampton House, "	60	64	782 2 3	386 7 10	113 15 3	18 6 7	1,300 15 11
Milltown, "	91	93	1,030 14 9	479 12 11	181 10 0	188 6 11	1,880 2 1
St. Patrick's, Female, Belfast.	60	80	782 3 3	891 1 9	229 0 9	24 6 9	1,426 16 5
Cavan,	87	90	1,124 17 0	17 16 1	69 9 8	180 14 9	1,393 0 4
Clonakilty,	130	142	1,694 14 9	379 18 2	83 10 9	160 7 7	2,298 10 6
Queenstown,	46	47	597 19 9	121 12 6	182 12 11	56 3 1	939 8 0
Kinsale,	150	150	1,955 7 6	418 12 6	49 14 3	204 14 6	2,628 8 7
Blackrock, Cork,	75	85	960 10 9	277 19 4	618 18 8	198 7 11	2,059 14 8
St. Finbar's, "	139	137	1,719 16 0	509 0 6	86 12 6	149 18 8	2,438 10 8
Greenmount, "	167	168	2,189 19 0	564 18 8	–	479 3 8	3,223 14 2
St. Nicholas, "	77	92	1,006 18 9	396 19 0	192 18 9	174 1 9	1,880 11 11
Training Home, Cork,	100	107	1,301 19 0	972 15 8	53 10 5	291 7 8	1,940 19 7
Artane, Dublin,	696	696	9,075 6 9	4,976 10 11	1,183 15 6	940 6 8	15,581 18 7
Booterstown, Dublin,	134	149	1,742 9 8	731 14 7	56 18 9	264 17 7	2,795 10 7
Lakelands, "	70	71	911 7 3	878 18 9	100 0 9	134 10 0	1,524 18 0
Meath, Boys, Blackrock,	69	70	797 17 0	297 13 9	375 2 7	292 4 0	1,762 17 4
Merrion,	100	192	1,603 11 8	588 11 2	30 17 6	187 0 9	2,068 0 5
Heytesbury-st., Dublin,	48	56	600 11 0	240 18 7	156 3 6	119 3 7	1,112 18 4
Loughrea,	112	119	1,449 18 8	580 3 9	–	188 19 0	2,204 18 6
Clifden,	38	45	495 7 8	234 3 2	9 0 0	90 4 0	828 14 8
Oughterard,	40	43	521 4 9	112 14 3	97 0 9	19 7 2	720 3 9
St. Anne's, Galway,	76	77	1,001 16 9	189 9 10	22 0 0	134 8 7	1,347 14 9
Salt Hill, "	69	99	1,289 19 9	460 19 2	72 9 12	226 19 6	2,050 7 9
Killarney, "	193	103	1,328 10 0	331 9 1	48 9 0	165 9 4	1,873 5 6
St. Joseph's, Tralee,	100	100	1,299 4 0	520 0 10	5 5 0	66 9 7	1,883 19 5
Kerry Home, "	18	18	229 19 0	86 0 2	–	18 4 0	692 3 2
Pembroke Alms, Tralee,	69	69	909 16 9	179 12 8	45 0 8	59 4 6	1,187 16 2
Kilkenny,	99	101	1,237 19 9	408 1 8	600 0 9	986 9 6	2,580 6 0
Parsonstown,	79	79	1,099 7 0	411 5 10	–	180 9 9	1,911 8 0
St. George's, Limerick,	58	59	759 11 0	282 14 8	28 10 0	82 8 8	1,095 2 9
St Vincent's, "	130	190	1,693 12 9	45 15 11	–	268 11 6	2,009 0 1
Limerick, Boys,	98	127	1,298 9 0	492 8 4	465 18 1	103 16 9	2,360 4 10
Newtownforbes,	79	79	1,099 0 9	446 19 3	–	207 16 0	1,888 19 9
Drogheda,	92	92	1,197 16 9	463 18 9	–	–	1,891 10 6
Westport,	80	82	1,027 8 9	416 0 0	–	91 9 0	1,534 3 6
Monaghan,	67	99	871 8 9	274 6 1	53 9 4	228 8 0	1,428 8 2
Roscommon,	44	58	567 18 9	219 17 8	71 17 4	45 10 0	901 1 3
Sligo,	30	70	391 1 9	165 9 8	268 19 5	696 17 8	1,233 2 4
Templemore,	60	58	781 12 9	88 4 5	64 0 9	108 7 9	1,042 9 1
Cashel,	107	197	1,400 14 9	305 11 8	20 0 0	162 0 0	1,918 8 6
Thurles,	45	45	579 17 6	89 10 9	894 17 9	–	1,467 5 8
Tipperary,	64	77	893 19 6	104 18 8	847 10 0	210 6 0	1,799 9 0
Strabane,	99	108	1,296 19 9	273 3 1	98 0 0	210 1 9	1,876 0 7
Cappoquin,	36	40	474 11 4	183 1 4	71 12 0	8 14 4	737 16 9
Waterford,	120	132	1,584 6 9	549 4 9	–	211 17 9	2,325 9 6
Moate,	52	69	688 14 9	161 1 10	2 8 9	90 1 0	937 9 1
New Ross,	70	70	909 11 8	623 4 8	60 10 0	77 4 10	1,260 10 7
Wexford,	104	126	1,358 18 9	434 8 19	258 10 4	167 1 6	2,258 18 6
Bray,	48	58	571 4 8	216 4 11	210 10 1	106 14 4	1,100 16 7
Total.	–	–	63,017 8 7	21,678 8 1	8,309 11 10	8,069 2 0	100759 9 8

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

of Receipts and Expenditure in 1879.

Expenditure.				
Cost of Maintenance and Management, including Rent, Interest, and Disposal (outlay on Land and Buildings not included).	Outlay on Buildings and Land.	Total.	Cost per Head, not including Expenditure on Buildings and Land, or Profit and Loss on Industrial Departments.	Schools.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
4,842 13 8	343 13 8	5,185 11 8	18 5 0	Gibraltar Ship, Belfast.
1,225 11 4	26 3 11	1,252 15 8	19 3 3	Hampton House, ,,
2,594 7 10	500 5 0	3,094 12 10	27 17 11	Milltown, ,,
1,840 14 7	60 0 0	1,000 14 7	25 13 6	St. Patrick's, Female, Belfast.
1,592 10 5	246 10 0	1,989 3 8	18 18 10	Cavan.
2,837 5 8	88 10 0	2,828 15 8	17 17 4	Clonakilty.
840 4 0	–	840 4 0	17 17 6	Queenstown.
2,628 0 10	1,075 0 0	3,703 0 10	17 10 4	Kinsale.
1,694 3 3	–	1,694 3 3	19 18 7	Blackrock, Cork.
2,708 18 2	719 5 7	3,428 9 3	19 15 0	St. Finbar's, ,,
2,733 5 8	40 0 0	2,775 5 3	15 6 1	Greenmount, ,,
1,808 1 4	–	1,806 1 4	19 12 7	St. Nicholas, ,,
1,989 17 2	28 5 8	1,998 3 7	16 3 2	Training Home, Cork.
15,257 4 5	4,496 15 11	19,754 0 4	31 15 0	Artane, Dublin.
2,578 19 8	208 12 5	2,784 12 0	18 3 2	Booterstown, Dublin.
1,808 3 5	–	1,508 3 8	21 4 11	Lakesland, ,,
1,368 17 8	292 3 11	1,888 7 7	19 10 8	Meath, Boys, Blackrock.
2,166 14 10	–	2,166 14 10	21 0 6	Merrion.
1,101 15 9	–	1,101 15 3	19 18 6	Heytesbury-street, Dublin.
2,878 15 3	30 10 0	2,728 3 3	18 12 0	Loughrea.
828 14 8	–	828 14 8	15 6 8	Clifden.
835 4 3	–	835 4 3	19 8 8	Oughterard.
1,448 15 8	–	1,448 15 8	18 18 3	St. Anne's, Galway.
2,082 19 9	546 4 0	2,629 8 8	21 0 3	Salt Hill, ,,
1,993 0 2	–	1,993 0 2	19 5 11	Killarney, ,,
2,103 18 8	–	2,103 18 8	21 0 5	St. Joseph's, Tralee.
346 0 5	–	348 0 5	19 4 5	Kerry Home, ,,
1,222 17 4	64 10 8	1,287 8 2	17 14 5	Pembroke Alms, Tralee.
2,589 15 2	300 0 0	2,889 15 2	28 12 3	Kilkenny.
1,583 2 11	–	1,583 2 11	20 0 3	Parsonstown.
1,222 2 7	–	1,222 9 7	21 1 5	St. George's, Limerick.
2,956 4 10	–	2,958 4 10	22 14 9	St. Vincent's, ,,
3,313 15 4	288 19 3	3,600 14 7	25 1 3	Limerick, Boys.
1,888 3 0	1,700 10 0	3,368 13 0	21 1 5	Newtownforbes.
1,721 12 4	–	1,721 12 4	18 14 5	Drogheda.
1,504 8 8	–	1,804 3 3	18 8 10	Westport.
1,955 0 8	–	1,983 0 8	19 14 11	Monaghan.
925 2 7	519 0 0	1,444 2 7	17 9 1	Roscommon.
1,270 14 5	–	1,270 14 5	18 14 4	Sligo.
1,858 5 3	–	1,258 5 8	19 0 4	Templemore.
2,185 8 2	85 13 10	2,201 3 0	20 4 3	Cashel.
890 11 0	167 0 0	887 11 0	14 7 8	Thurles.
1,291 0 0	–	1,291 0 0	15 15 4	Tipperary.
2,025 14 1	–	2,025 14 1	15 2 2	Strabane.
775 9 4	108 2 7	888 4 11	19 7 5	Cappoquin.
2,568 11 8	2,000 0 0	4,568 11 8	19 8 8	Waterford.
947 5 0	–	947 6 0	18 4 1	Moate.
1,854 8 8	25 0 0	1,879 9 3	23 12 8	New Ross.
2,380 0 7	118 7 4	2,498 7 11	19 0 3	Wexford.
1,083 13 11	–	1,085 13 11	18 6 4	Bray.
103,848 11 4	14,039 18 4	117,888 7 8	–	Total.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

19.—Particulars of Industrial School Children who have been committed to Reformatories for Absconding, Breach of Rules, &c., since the passing of the Act.

Year.	Initials of Name	Industrial School and term spent therein.	Yrs.	Mths.	Wks.	Reformatory to which sent.	Offence for which committed.	Ultimate disposal and character so far as known.
1870,	B. F.,	Loughrea,	0	2	0	Ballinasloe,	Refractory,	In service as laundress and doing well (is married).
"	B. B.,	St. George's,	0	5	3	Limerick,	Absconding,	In service and doing well.
"	M. J. K.,	Lakelands,	0	3	0	Ballinasloe,	Do.,	In service; convicted of larceny, 2nd May, 1877.
1871,	M. K.,	Do.,	0	10	0	High Park,	Do.,	Discharged from Reformatory after two months, being epileptic.
"	T. M.,	Do.,	1	2	0	Monaghan,	Violent c. against,	In service in Scotland; doing well.
"	M. A. S.,	Crumlin-road,	0	3	0	Do	Insubordination,	Residence not known, character "doubtful."
"	J. C.,	Artane,	1	11	0	Philipstown,	Absconding,	In Gibraltar; doing well.
"	M. M.,	Do.,	0	5	0	Do.,	Do.,	Emigrated to South Africa; doing well.
1872,	E. S.,	Queenstown,	1	11	0	Limerick,	Do.,	In service and doing well (is married).
"	W. L.,	Greenmount,	0	10	0	Upton,	Do.,	Emigrated to Australia, is a shoemaker.
"	J. D.,	Artane,	1	0	0	Philipstown,	Do. and larceny,	In Dublin; conduct "doubtful."
"	C. L.,	Rooterstown,	3	4	0	Ballinasloe,	Do.,	In service; doing well.
"	M. H.,	Do.,	0	2	0	Do.,	Do.,	Returned to friends, doing well.
"	E. D.,	Do.,	0	4	0	Do.,	Do.,	Do. is now married.
"	M. H.,	Parsonstown,		3 days,		Do.,	Do.,	Returned to friends; "doubtful."
"	L. P.,	Strabane,		5 "		Monaghan,	Do.,	Emigrated to Canada; character "doubtful."
1873,	W. J. S.,	"Gibraltar" Ship,	0	9	0	Malone,	Larceny and insubordination,	Working in Belfast.
"	J. B.,	Greenmount,	1	4	0	Upton,	Absconding,	Working with a shoemaker in Cork.
"	J. A.,	Artane,	2	11	0	Glencree,	Do	In Dublin; doing well
"	S. E.,	Salt Hill,	2	9	0	Philipstown,	Breach of rules,	Employed at farm work; doing well
"	R. S.,	St. Joseph's, Tralee,	1	3	0	Upton,	Absconding,	Working in Tralee.
"	C. E.,	Newtownforbes,	3	10	0	Ballinasloe,	Insubordination,	Gone to England to friends, doing well.
"	T. B.,	Waterford,	1	0	0	Limerick,	Do.,	Living with her mother in Dublin.
"	M. A. H.,	Do.,	0	10	0	Do.,	Do.,	Emigrated to Sydney.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

"	L. G.,	Do.,	0	10	0	Do.,	Do.,	In service in Dublin.
"	M. L.,	Wexford,	3	7	0	Ballinasloe,	Absconding,	Returned to friends; is doing well.
1874,	M. L.,	Hampton House,	2	3	0	Cork-street,	Insubordination,	Do. doing well.
"	E. S.,	Kinsale,	4	1	0	Ballinasloe,	Absconding,	Do. doing well.
"	D. C.,	Artane,	2	10	0	Philipstown,	Do.,	Reconvicted of larceny.
"	C. L.,	Lakelands,	3	4	0	Monaghan,	Using improper language,	Lately discharged.
"	A. P.,	Heytesbury-street,	3	11	0	Cork-street,	Refractory,	In service, and doing well.
"	T. M.,	Salt Hill,	2	10	0	Phillipstown,	Breach of rules,	Returned to friends; since dead.
"	M. M.,	Do.,	2	3	0	Do.,	Do.,	Doing well.
"	D. S.,	St. Joseph's, Tralee,	1	3	6	Upton,	Absconding,	In Tralee; and doing well.
"	M. R.,	Moate,	1	7	0	Monaghan,	Do.,	Discharged in 1879; no report yet.
1875,	R. M'C.,	"Gibraltar,"	3	2	0	Ballybeth,	Do.,	Do.
"	J. D.,	Greenmount,	1	3	0	Upton,	Assault,	Doing well.
"	J. L.,	Do.,	0	11	0	Do.,	Absconding,	Do.
"	M. K.,	Artane,	0	2	0	Philipstown,	Do.,	Not yet discharged.
"	M. C.,	Salt Hill,	3	11	0	Upton,	Do.,	Do. on license.
1876,	T. M.,	Milltown,	3	2	0	Upton,	Do.,	Doing well.
"	J. F.,	Do.,	0	1	0	Phillipstown,	Do.,	Not yet discharged.
"	M. W.,	Cavan,	3	3	0	Monaghan,	Do.,	Do.
"	T. C.,	Greenmount,	3	4	0	Upton,	Do.,	Do.
"	B. D.,	Training House,	5	7	0	Cork-street,	Larceny,	Do.
"	C. C.,	Lakelands,	3	10	0	Hagh Park,	Do.,	Do.
"	R. H.,	Waterford,	0	2	0	Limerick,	Absconding,	Do.
"	E. C.,	Wexford,	3	10	0	Ballinasloe,	Violent conduct,	Do.
"	J. G.,	Meath Boys,	4	2	0	Ballybeth,	Larceny while on license,	Discharged 3rd December, 1879; enlisted.
1877,	M. D.,	Clonakilty,	4	3	0	Ballinasloe,	Larceny,	Not yet discharged.
"	W. R.,	Artane,	3	4	3	Upton,	Absconding,	Do.
"	P. D.,	Artane,	2	0	2	Glencree,	Absconding,	Not yet discharged.
"	G. C.,	Do.,	2	8	0	Do.,	Do.,	Do.
"	M. W.,	Do.,	0	7	0	Upton,	Do.,	Do.
"	J. P.,	Do.,	5	2	1	Do.,	Do.,	Discharged in 1880; no report yet.
"	W. R.,	Do.,	4	7	1	Phillipstown,	Do.,	Not yet discharged.
"	J. M.,	Do.,	2	0	3	Upton,	Do.,	Do.
"	C. D.,	Do.,	2	3	1	Do.,	Do.,	Lately returned to friends in Dublin; no report yet.
"	R. W. L.,	Meath Boys,	3	10	0	Ballybeth,	Do.,	Not yet discharged.
"	A. O'B.,	Do.,	1	0	3	Do.,	Do.,	Do.
"	W. H. W.,	Do.,	0	2	1	Malone,	Do.,	Do.
"	R. S.,	Clifden,	4	1	2	Ballinasloe,	Larceny while on licence,	Do.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

19.—Particulars of Industrial School Children who have been committed to Reformatories for Absconding, Breach of Rules, &c., since the passing of the Act—*continued.*

Year	Initials of Name.	Industrial School and term spent therein.	Yrs.	Mths.	Wks.	Reformatory to which sent.	Offence for which committed.	Ultimate disposal and character so far as known.
1877,	W. P.,	St. Joseph's, Tralee,	6	8	3	Upton,	Absconding,	Discharged in 1880; no report yet.
"	D. C.,	Do.,	3	6	0	Do.,	Do.,	Died 19-2-78, of lung disease.
"	M. H.,	Do.,	6	6	6	Do.,	Do.,	Not yet discharged.
"	W. H.,	Moate,	7	1	1	Monaghan,	Do.,	Do.
1878,	W. H.,	Greenmount,	3	2	0	Upton,	Do.,	Do.
"	C. E.,	Artane,	3	2	3	Glencree,	Do.,	Do.
"	R. S.,	Do.,	3	6	5	Philipstown,	Do.,	Do.
"	J. M'G.,	Do.,	2	10	1	Glencree,	Do.,	Do.
"	P. M.,	Do.,	3	6	6	Philipstown,	Do.,	Do.
"	L. C.,	Do.,	4	7	3	Do.,	Do.,	Discharged by order of Chief Secretary, and returned to parents, 1879.
"	W. D.,	Do.,	1	3	0	Glencree,	Do.,	Not yet discharged.
"	R. S.,	Templemore,	0	4	1	Limerick,	Do.,	Do.
"	M. R.,	Cashel,	0	0	3	Ballinasloe,	Petty Larceny,	Do.
"	M. M.,	Tipperary,	0	1	3	Limerick,	Absconding,	Do.
"	R. R.,	Strabane,	0	4	1	Monaghan,	Assault,	Do.
1879,	J. L.,	"Gibraltar" Ship,	1	0	1	Rehoboth,	Absconding,	Do.
"	M. B.,	Cromlin-road, Belfast,	6	7	3	Monaghan,	Insubordination,	Do.
"	M. T.,	St. Finbar's,	6	11	2	Ballinasloe,	Larceny in the school,	Do.
"	A. B.,	Artane,	3	0	1	Philipstown,	Absconding,	Do.
"	T. L.,	Do.,	3	4	3	Do.,	Do.,	Do.
"	E. C.,	Loughrea,	0	7	0	Ballinasloe,	Threatening language,	Do.
"	W. D.,	Salt Hill,	3	0	0	Philipstown,	Absconding and larceny,	Do.
"	J. S.,	St. Joseph's, Tralee,	6	6	2	Upton,	Absconding,	Do.
"	T. L.,	Do.,	2	2	2	Do.,	Do.,	Discharged by order of Chief Secretary, 20-4-80., to emigrate to America.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

20.—Return showing Deaths in Industrial Schools, in 1879, and their Causes.

School.	Consumption.	Lung Diseases, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, &c.	Brain Diseases, Tubercular Meningitis.	Scrofulous Disease of Hip, & Spine Disease.	Drowning.	Fever.	Acute Rheumatism.	Heart Disease.	Choking.	Scarlatina.	Tetanus.	Erysipelas.	Total. Males.	Total. Females.
"Gibraltar" Ship,	7	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–
Milltown, Belfast,	3	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–
Crumlin-road, ,,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Cavan,	1*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Clonakilty,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Queenstown,	1†	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Kinsale,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Boy's Home,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
St. Finbar's,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Greenmount,	–	–	–	–	–	1*	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–
St. Nicholas,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–
Artane,	8	1	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–
Booterstown,	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	6
Lakelands,	1*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Merrion,	2*	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	4
Oughterard,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
St. Anne's, Galway,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
St. Joseph's, Tralee,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Kilkenny, Girls,	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
St. Vincent's, Limerick.	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Limerick, Boys,	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
N. T. Forbes,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Sligo,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
Cashel,	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Thurles,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Waterford,	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Moate,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Bray,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Total,	43	6	10	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	36	36

* One after expiration of term of detention. † While on licence.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit
Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

21.—Payments from Parents.

A List of Places from which Payments have been received on account of Juvenile Offenders under Detention in Reformatory Schools during the Year ended 31st December, 1879, and the Amount Collected at each such Place.

County.	Name of Place.	Amount. £	s.	d.	County.	Name of Place.	Amount. £	s.	d.
Antrim,	Ballymena,	2	14	0	King's,	Tullamore,	0	10	0
"	Belfast,	183	10	9	"	Parsonstown,	0	19	6
"	Lisburn,	1	6	0	Limerick,	Limerick,	24	13	10
Armagh,	Armagh,	0	9	6	Londonderry,	Coleraine,	1	0	6
"	Newry,	9	11	4	"	Limavady,	1	6	0
"	Portadown,	1	6	0	"	Londonderry,	1	19	0
Carlow,	Bagenalstown,	1	4	0	Louth,	Ardee,	1	19	0
Cavan,	Bailieboro',	0	2	10	"	Drogheda,	6	2	6
"	Cavan,	2	4	6	Mayo,	Claremorris,	0	8	9
Clare,	Kilrush,	1	6	0	"	Swineford,	1	7	1
Cork,	Ballincollig,	1	1	0	Meath,	Navan,	0	15	10
"	Cork,	40	9	9	Monaghan,	Carrickmacross,	1	6	0
"	Dunmanway,	0	9	3	"	Clones,	0	7	6
"	Fermoy,	0	18	6	"	Monaghan,	8	1	0
"	Kanturk,	0	17	6	Queen's,	Abbeyleix,	1	6	0
"	Mallow,	1	6	0	Sligo,	Ballymote,	0	12	0
"	Midleton,	5	4	0	Tipperary,	Ballynonty,	0	8	8
"	Mitchelstown,	0	18	5	"	Cahir,	1	7	0
"	Queenstown,	12	16	8	"	Clonmel,	1	6	8
"	Skibbereen,	0	18	0	"	Nenagh,	5	4	0
"	Youghal,	1	2	0	"	Thurles,	1	1	6
Down,	Banbridge,	0	8	8	"	Tipperary,	0	16	0
"	Newtownards,	4	15	3	Tyrone,	N.T.Stewart,	1	6	0
Dublin,	Balbriggan,	0	19	6	"	Omagh,	3	0	9
"	Clontarf,	4	16	0	Waterford,	Dungarvan,	0	8	8
"	Dublin,	364	8	0	"	Portlaw,	1	8	0
"	Dundrum,	0	11	6	"	Waterford,	13	9	6
Fermanagh,	Enniskillen,	4	1	0	Wexford,	Enniscorthy,	1	6	0
Galway,	Ballinasloe,	1	11	0	"	Gorey,	1	8	8
"	Clifden,	0	17	0	"	New Ross,	1	19	10
Kerry,	Dingle,	0	2	4	"	Taghmon,	0	13	4
"	Killarney,	2	3	11	Wicklow,	Bray,	0	18	3
"	Tralee,	3	9	6	"	Dunlavin,	8	0	8
Kildare,	Kildare,	2	3	4	"	Wicklow,	0	4	0
"	Naas,	8	19	0					
Kilkenny,	Callan,	0	13	0					
"	Kilkenny,	8	8	9		Total,	758	2	11

22.—Payments from Parents.

A List of Places from which Payments have been received on account of Children under Detention in Industrial Schools during the Year ended 31st December, 1879, and the Amount Collected at each such Place.

		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
Antrim,	Belfast,	226	6	1	Cavan,	Cavan,	0	18	6
"	Carrickfergus,	0	14	0	Clare,	Killaloe,	0	11	9
"	Glenarm,	9	2	0	Cork,	Ballincollig,	0	15	6
"	Lisburn,	1	7	9	"	Bandon,	4	15	6
Armagh,	Newry,	0	15	6	"	Castletown,	0	19	6
Cavan,	Ballyjamesduff,	0	8	8	"	Clonakilty,	0	4	4

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

PAYMENTS on account of CHILDREN in INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—*continued.*

County.	Name of Place.	Amount.			County.	Name of Place.	Amount.		
		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
CORK,	Cork,	86	16	11	LIMERICK,	Newcastle,	1	6	0
"	Fermoy,	0	10	8	LONDONDERRY,	Londonderry,	2	12	0
"	Kinsale,	3	5	8	"	Magherafelt,	0	13	0
"	Mallow,	4	11	8	LONGFORD,	Ballymahon,	1	8	0
"	Midleton,	2	12	0	MAYO,	Ballinrobe,	0	2	0
"	Mitchelstown,	0	13	0	"	Claremorris,	0	4	8
"	Queenstown,	23	15	2	"	Swinford,	0	9	4
DONEGAL,	Moville,	1	6	0	MONAGHAN,	Monaghan,	1	19	0
DOWN,	Newtownards,	0	8	0	SLIGO,	Sligo,	1	10	0
DUBLIN,	Balbriggan,	1	6	0	TIPPERARY,	Clonmel,	1	14	8
"	Clontarf,	0	19	6	"	Dundrum,	0	2	0
"	Dublin,	78	3	11	"	Templemore,	1	5	5
"	Dundrum,	0	17	4	"	Tipperary,	7	8	5
GALWAY,	Ballinasloe,	0	8	8	TYRONE,	Dungannon,	1	6	0
"	Dunmore,	0	9	9	WATERFORD,	Dungarvan,	2	7	10
"	Galway,	17	19	0	"	Portlaw,	4	11	0
"	Gort,	1	1	6	"	Waterford,	8	6	3
"	Outerard,	0	8	8	WESTMEATH,	Castlepollard,	0	12	6
"	Woodford,	0	8	8	"	Moate,	1	19	0
KERRY,	Killarney,	27	8	7	"	Mullingar,	0	2	6
"	Listowel,	1	1	10	WEXFORD,	New Ross,	0	15	0
"	Tralee,	16	16	6	"	Wexford,	3	18	8
KILKENNY,	Callan,	0	1	0	WICKLOW,	Bray,	6	15	6
"	Castlecomer,	0	11	6	"	Dunlavin,	0	18	0
"	Kilkenny,	6	12	0	"	Wicklow,	0	13	0
KING'S,	Edenderry,	0	6	0					
LIMERICK,	Adare,	1	8	0	Total of Industrial Schools,		579	17	8
"	Bruff,	0	17	4	" Reformatories,		753	2	11
"	Kilfinane,	1	19	0					
"	Limerick,	1	15	8	Gross Total,		£1,338	0	5
"	New Pallas,	0	4	4					

23.—AMOUNTS CONTRIBUTED BY GRAND JURIES, &c.

AMOUNTS contributed in 1879 by GRAND JURIES and BOROUGHS towards maintenance of Children in INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS in Ireland.

Counties and Boroughs.	Amount.			Counties and Boroughs.	Amount.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Antrim,	2,842	19	1	Limerick City,	540	4	5
Belfast Town,	110	0	6	Londonderry,	121	3	11
Armagh,	95	8	0	Longford,	175	7	4
Carlow,	—			Louth,	9	15	0
Cavan,	5	18	9	Drogheda Town,	176	2	4
Clare,	62	16	8	Mayo,	481	15	2
Cork County,	956	12	4	Meath,	41	10	10
Cork City,	1,712	11	10	Monaghan,	340	9	0
Donegal,	107	18	10	Queen's,	—		
Down,	162	3	10	Roscommon,	230	13	7
Dublin County,	1,741	10	11	Sligo County,	13	0	8
Dublin City,	6,028	15	7	Sligo Town,	166	7	10
Fermanagh,	6	10	0	Tipperary, N.R.,	—		
Galway County,	1,325	17	7	Tipperary, S.R.,	—		
Galway Town,	248	10	11	Tyrone,	101	5	5
Kerry,	1,129	15	2	Waterford County,	543	8	0
Kildare,	92	2	7	Waterford City,	219	5	10
Kilkenny County,	248	6	2	Westmeath,	72	9	1
Kilkenny City,	145	10	8	Wexford County,	477	0	8
King's,	101	11	7	Wicklow,	159	9	8
Leitrim,	20	17	8				
Limerick County,	857	16	1	Total,	21,373	3	1

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

24.—Amounts contributed in 1879 by Grand Juries and Borough Councils towards maintenance of young Offenders in Reformatory Schools in Ireland.

Counties and Boroughs.	Amount. £	s.	d.	Counties and Boroughs.	Amount. £	s.	d.
Antrim,	884	15	1	Limerick City,	182	4	9
Armagh,	106	18	8	Londonderry,	98	16	8
Carlow,	13	15	7	Longford,	22	17	7
Cavan,	43	2	5	Louth,	18	0	5
Clare,	65	14	11	Drogheda Town,	25	1	4
Cork County,	416	0	11	Mayo,	115	15	9
„ City,	552	13	4	Meath,	72	8	2
Donegal,	23	6	0	Monaghan,	81	19	8
Down,	170	18	8	Queen's,	45	6	2
Dublin County,	383	19	2	Roscommon,	26	14	10
„ City,	2,406	3	8	Sligo,	52	16	5
Fermanagh,	51	15	0	Tipperary N.R.,	85	9	9
Galway County,	108	19	1	Tipperary S.R.,	117	16	2
„ Town,	41	16	6	Tyrone,	88	1	10
Kerry,	112	16	10	Waterford County,	184	10	11
Kildare,	163	16	6	„ City,	41	16	2
Kilkenny County,	74	9	8	Westmeath,	22	2	4
„ City,	32	10	5	Wexford,	115	10	0
King's,	18	4	6	Wicklow,	128	18	9
Leitrim,	32	17	2				
Limerick County,	130	18	7	Total,	7,350	7	4

Dublin: Printed by Alex. Thom & Co., 87, 88, & 89, Abbey-street,
The Queen's Printing Office.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit

Printed image digitised by the University of Southampton Library Digitisation Unit